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U.S. WAR CHIEFTAINS ADMIT NAVY BATTLE OFF SOLOMON ISLES

Biggest Clash in Southwestern Pacific Still Going on, Says Navy Department

LONG PREPARATION MADE

But No Details or Results Given—Leahy Admits U.S. Suffered Heavy Losses

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—In their respective statements on the Battle off the Solomons, General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, and Admiral Chester W. Nemitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, announced today that the Allied naval forces had encountered the Japanese naval forces.

The United States Navy Department announced that the battle is still going on, and termed the battle as the biggest in the Southwestern Pacific since the Pearl Harbor Battle.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia declared that the Allied forces had been making preparations for the battle for the past several weeks.

The Australian Prime Minister in his speech tried to give the impression that the Allied forces had taken the offensive in the Battle off the Solomons, in accordance with the decision reached at the recent meeting held by General MacArthur, Prime Minister Peter Frazer of New Zealand and others.

Indicating the consternation of the leaders of the Allied nations, British, American and Australian Governments have not yet announced any detailed report on the battle and the majority of British and American news agencies are only repeating that detailed report is yet unknown.

Meanwhile, a report from Melbourne said that the Australian Fleet and air forces participated in the battle.

Leahy Admits Losses

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—In a radio broadcast today Admiral William Leahy, General Staff adviser to President Roosevelt, admitted that the United States has suffered considerable losses and has experienced invasion by its enemies, according to a Washington report received today.

Admiral Leahy said: "We have suffered defeats and our casualties have been severe. Our country has been invaded and this is the time for us to make our stand. The war will be of long duration, the toughest, hardest and the most merciless we have ever fought. The situation calls for the united power of every loyal American in uniform. We are confronted by mighty enemies."

Termed Serious Blow

Commenting upon the significance of the sea battle off the Solomons and the brilliant war achievements scored again by the invincible Imperial Navy, Masanori Ito, a noted naval commentator, stated that not only have the U.S. Army and Navy been dealt a fatal blow but also the morale of the American nation has been stunned, in an interview held with the Asahi Monday at the Kanko Hotel, Akakura, Niigata Prefecture.

That the enemy's loss of one battleship, seven A-class cruisers and other craft, is an unrecoverable wound to the United States and Britain, needs no comment, Mr. Ito pointed out, in view of the importance of cruisers in forming the convoy.

The enemy's future operations for transporting its troops will be seriously affected by the crushing of its strongly-defended convoy at the hands of the Imperial Navy in the Battle off the Solomons, Mr. Ito stressed, saying that the transporting of the Army units is a prerequisite to the formation of the so-called European front.

Enemy's First Offense

The enemy's operation in the Solomon waters was the United States' and Britain's first "daring enterprise", but this enemy's first "daring enterprise" was easily crushed by the Imperial Navy.

The enemy's army units aboard the transports met the worst situation, the noted naval commentor pointed out, continuing that not only the U.S. and Britain's army and naval forces but also the national morale were seriously affected by their defeats in the sea battle off the Solomons.

Mr. Ito stated that as a result of the defeat the enemy was forced to give up their hope of using Australia as their only advance post against Japan.

The enemy's only hope in restoring the falling fortunes was placed upon Australia, from which to counterattack this country, but the Imperial Navy placed under its control the Solomon Islands, a key strategic point in the sea lane connecting the

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Dash Over Pacific as Special Envoy To Aid Nomura Reviewed by Kurusu

Raps Hull's Disinterest in Amicable Settlement of U.S.-Japan Relations—Britain Charged With Inciting Washington's Stand

Asahi Service

ABOARD THE ASAMA MARU, Shonanto, August 9.—Interviewed by your correspondent, Saburo Kurusu, Ambassador Extraordinary, who conducted the fateful American-Japanese conversations before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, commented as follows in his cabin aboard the Asama Maru:

"Early in November last year I was suddenly called to the official residence of the Foreign Minister. I saw that the Foreign Minister wore a worried look. The order I received was that I should go to Washington and help Ambassador Nomura. Japan was determined to continue diplomatic measures available to the last in dealing with the United States. But not one minute was to be lost. Just before sailing for the United States on November 4, I met the Premier. At that time I had only an outline of the progress of the American-Japanese talks and the circumstances attending them but no great details. Therefore, I made an arrangement under which Secretary Yuki, formerly chief of the first section of the American Bureau, was to explain the situation in detail to me during the trip as far as Hongkong.

"We hopped off and when we came to Hongkong, finding that one more seat would be given me in the plane, I took Mr. Yuki as far as Washington. While flying over the Pacific in the Clipper plane, I heard every detail of the American-Japanese conversations amid the sound of the engines. At Manila I met my friend of many years' standing, President Quezon of the Philippines, and also met people on the American side. Flying to Wake and Midway, we arrived at San Francisco from which we hastened to Washington."

Here your correspondent asked the Ambassador:

"At that time the American press appeared to have been favorably impressed by the dispatch of Your Excellency to Washington. Wasn't it so?"

"Did you think so, too?" asked the Ambassador.

"The majority of the American people" continued your correspondent, "thought that a political understanding with Japan would avoid war on the Pacific and welcomed the arrival of Your Excellency, but in Washington the Government was of a different mind. Some newspapers in Washington commented that the arrival of Kurusu offered no chance of any bright expectation. This view represenetd the mind of the Washington Government."

Without troubling the Ambassador with questions into the details of the American-Japanese negotiations your correspondent asked:

"What kind of a look did Secretary of State Hull wear when he handed Your Excellency the memorandum of November 26?"

"He had a gloomy look," replied the Ambassador, "the inside state of the American Government was quite complex. I don't think Hull was able to take diplomatic measures as he intended. Moreover, Chungking and Holland, with less heavy responsibilities were saying what they liked."

Changing his conversation to the

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U.S. Aid to Aussies Insufficient, Raps Australian Paper

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 9.—The Sydney Telegraph on Friday denounced United States insincerity with regard to assistance for Australia pointing out that the numerical strength of American troops in Australia compared with Australian forces is one to six. The paper said this ratio was too small when compared with the numerical strength of the Australian forces dispatched to the aid of the Allies, according to a Melbourne dispatch. The journal requested that General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces, report the real critical situation in the southwestern Pacific to the United States and Britain.

SECRETARY MARU COMES HOME FROM BERLIN POST

Declares Germany and Russia Concentrating Total Strength On Racial War

Domei

SHIMONOSEKI, August 9.—With the fate of their nation at stake, the tremendous forces of Germany and the Soviet Union are desperately fighting a racial war on which they are concentrating their total strength, said Mr. Saiji Maru, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin who arrived here en route to Tokyo from Berlin after traveling through Bulgaria, Turkey and the Soviet Union.

"No sign of the war was seen when I entered the Soviet territory from Turkey," Mr. Maru said. "However, when I arrived in Baku in the Caucasus I noticed many Soviet people evacuating from Stalingrad."

In traveling through Soviet territory, Mr. Maru said that he was accorded kind treatment by the Soviet railway authorities and was supplied with sufficient food and other necessities.

"As our train approached the frontier district vigilance became strict and all windows were ordered to be shut," Mr. Maru said.

Mr. Maru said that the German people are fully united and determined to bring the European war to a successful conclusion.

TAIWANESE GIVEN RIFLES

Army Distributes Firearms to Volunteers Taking Drill

Japanese Army authorities in Taiwan on Saturday distributed rifles and other types of firearms to 507 Taiwanese volunteers, who are now undergoing military training at an Army barrack in Taiwan, the Nichi Nichi reported Sunday from Taihoku, states Domei.

The distribution of firearms to the Taiwanese volunteers was the first since the Japanese occupation of the island approximately 50 years ago, the journal said, pointing out that Taiwanese volunteers hitherto have only been permitted to carry swords.

EXCHANGE VESSELS LEAVE SHONAN CITY

Asama Maru and Conte Verde On Last Lap of Homeward Voyage

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 11.—The two exchange ships, Asama Maru and Conte Verde, with 1,500 Japanese repatriates on board from North, Central and South America, including Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, Japanese Ambassador and Special Envoy to the United States, respectively, sailed from here for Yokohama at 9 a.m. today on the last lap of their homeward voyage.

The departing repatriates were given a hearty send-off by leading Japanese Government and military authorities, as well as leading civilians, including Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan City, Hidejiro Nagata, adviser to the Japanese Military Administration, and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.

Call on Army Chief

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Ambassadors Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu accompanied by other Japanese diplomats, returning to Japan on the exchange ship, Asama Maru, arrived here yesterday, and paid a courtesy call on the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in Malaya at the latter's official residence this morning, it was learned this afternoon.

Later, Admiral Nomura and Mr. Kurusu, with other Japanese diplomats, visited the headquarters of the Japanese Naval Forces in Malaya and also inspected the Selator Naval Port.

Meanwhile the 18 Thai students returning from the United States on the Conte Verde, including Ananta Kittasangka and Miss Cheeravassa Kittasangka, son and daughter, respectively, of Thai Premier Field Marshal Pibul Songgram, also inspected sites of the Japanese war operations this morning after they had paid courtesy calls on the Japanese Military Administrators and Shigeo Odate, Mayor of Shonan City.

The Thai students are scheduled to stay here for a few days and later will be accompanied by Japanese Army officers by land to the Thai border to be formally handed over to the Thai Government.

Entertained by City

Various cultural news reels including "Youth of Japan" and "Industrial Japan" were shown aboard the two exchange ships Asama Maru and Conte Verde, and the Shonan Radio Station has been broadcasting popular Japanese folk songs such as "Kojo-no-Tsuki," "Akatsukini Inoru" and "Tennen No Bi" to entertain the passengers on the two ships.

The two ships are scheduled to leave here at dawn tomorrow.

Everywhere the evacuees were happy. That they have come back to Japan seemed to be the feeling

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MOSCOW POWWOW REFLECTS GRAVITY OF SOVIET POSITION

Well-Informed Circles and Neutrals in Berlin View Allies' Conference

SEE KREMLIN PEACE BID

Stalin Threatens to Quit Fighting if More Help Does Not Come

By Susumu Ejiri
Domei Staff Correspondent

Domei

BERLIN, August 9.—Although the vernaculars here are silent on the Allied conference, which is reportedly being held at Moscow with Prime Minister Churchill of Britain in attendance, it is the opinion among well-informed quarters and neutral diplomatic circles here that it reflects the extremity to which the Soviet Union has been driven by the German successes on the eastern front.

Swiss and Swedish papers, in the last few days, have been playing up the possibility of the Soviets proposing a separate peace with Germany while the Folks Dagblad, influential Stockholm vernacular, has quoted neutral observers as viewing this problem as vitally connected with the opening of the conference.

Ever since mid-July when the German drive on the Caucasus region began in earnest, the Soviets have persistently played up this "separate peace" idea, pressing American and Britain at the same time to establish a second front, but the Allies, knowing well that a repetition of a second Dunkirk would occur if such an attempt were made and unwilling to risk such a sacrifice, have been leaving the Soviet Union to its fate.

Caucasus Crumbling

With the defense of the Caucasus already untenable and the prospects of continued resistance against Germany becoming ever more unfavorable, Premier Josef Stalin, in order to force the Allies to take a more active part in the struggle as well as to make more sacrifices in the common cause, played his trump card in the form of a "separate peace" threat. The sudden and hurried trip by the British Prime Minister as well as Roosevelt's special envoy to Moscow are believed to be reaction to this threat.

However, in the present situation, it is well evident that the formation of a second front is impracticable and impossible and the only measure left to the Allies would probably be to send a certain number of planes to the Soviet front as a pallistive.

The Soviet Union, on its part, though it talks of concluding peace, will suffer a big blow to its political prestige if it surrenders and cedes the present occupied areas to Germany. As for Germany, Chancellor Hitler has made it clear that the war against the Soviet Union is fundamentally a racial war, being carried out to check the threat of the rapidly expanding Slav race as well as to insure the peace and welfare of the Germanic race for the next several hundred years. Hence, so long as he is at the helm it is certain that he will not stop at half-way measures.

As for the Anglo-American Powers, the necessity of having the Soviet Union continue resistance even to the extent of making it a second Chungking is clear, and well-informed circles opine that no matter in what direction Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin may direct the Moscow conference, the termination of the German-Soviet war through negotiation is unlikely so long as the Soviet fighting power does not completely collapse.

Churchill Trip Ominous

Authorities here in reference to the above, are sarcastically pointing out that whenever Prime Minister Churchill makes a trip abroad, it is in times of gravest crisis, as witness his trip to Paris after the Dunkirk tragedy and the journey to Washington just before the fall of Hongkong and Tobruk.

The most important problem which will be probably discussed at Moscow is the appointment of a supreme commander for the proposed second front. Moreover measures to deal with the loss of resources and industrial power also may be broached but all these will depend, after all, on the shipping problem and will end in failure, the authorities stated.

Pointing out that the resources of the Axis Powers are increasing, these circles said that Japan, especially, has become a powerful "have" nation within half a year.

Hence, it is viewed that the present visit of Prime Minister Churchill to Moscow will not change the course of events and the future of the conference is hopeless, these circles conclude.

ANTI-BRITISH FLAME NOW SPREADING WITH FURIOUS SPEED ALL OVER INDIA; MANY CLASHES AND KILLINGS REPORTED

Mediation by America Seen in Dispatch Of Special Envoy

FAILURE IS LIKELY

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, August 10.—The reported dispatch of a special envoy of the United States Government to India is interpreted to mean the intention of Washington to mediate and attempt to prevent the anti-British movement in India.

Observers here say that President Roosevelt is planning to send Secretary of State Cordell Hull or some other person of similar importance to India for meeting Mahatma Gandhi in order to propose for the immediate suspension of the disobedience movement for the present, and for opening a new round-table conference by inviting the representatives of all parties and religions as well as princes preparatory to opening a new negotiation with the British Government.

Whether or not such a mediation has any prospect of success is problematical. It is believed the firm oppression measure adopted by the Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, was taken in anticipation of such mediation by the United States.

Mahatma Gandhi had already suffered a bitter experience of attending such a round-table conference at London in 1922 and it is not believed that he would be easily caught in a similar trick. It is, therefore, observed here that there would be practically no possibility of the success of any American mediation.

Hongkong Affected

Domei

HONGKONG, August 10.—Indian residents here and in Kowloon closed all merchant shops and business concerns for one day today to express their respect to the leaders of the Indian independence movement and also in protest to the brutal action of the British authorities.

Malaya to Hold Demonstrations

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Mass demonstrations in protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party will be held by 750,000 Indians on August 12 in 19 main cities in Malaya, it was learned today.

All Indians in Shonan City, Penang, Kuala Lumpur and other cities in Malaya will observe August 12 as "the day of boycott" in protest against the unjust oppression of the British.

Meanwhile, K.P.K. Menon, President of the Shonan Branch of the Indian Independence League, declared today that although the arrest of Mr. Gandhi and other Indian leaders had been expected, it has intensified the desire for independence in the hearts of all Indians.

It is a great honor and privilege to take part in this movement and to fight to the death for the cause of Indian independence, he said.

Italy Concerned

Domei

ROME, August 10.—Italy, whose sympathy with the independence movement in India was expressed for the first time in Premier Benito Mussolini's speech given some time ago at Campidoglio, now is closely following developments in India with great interest and attention.

Italian Government quarters declare that arrest of prominent Indian nationalists, including Mahatma M. K. Gandhi, conforms to the traditional colonial imperialistic

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OSHIMA INSPECTS CRIMEA

Ambassador to Berlin Sees Battle Marks of Sevastopol

Domei

BERLIN, August 10.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, accompanied by three members of the Japanese Embassy and a representative of the Foreign Office, recently toured the Crimean peninsula war front, the German News Agency reported today.

At Sevastopol, operations which led to occupation of the former Soviet naval base were explained to the Japanese Ambassador, D.N.B. said, adding that Ambassador Oshima also paid a short visit to the headquarters of the supreme command of the German army.

Pyatigorsk Captured in Caucasus Sweep; Rumanian Cavalry Storm Into Yeisk Port

Domei

BERLIN, August 10—Sweeping toward the northern slopes of the Caucasus, German mechanized troops yesterday occupied the strategic city of Pyatigorsk situated approximately 130 miles southeast of Armavir, the German High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, the High Command communique added, Rumanian cavalry forces driving on the east coast of the Sea of Azov yesterday captured the important harbor town of Yeisk after a short skirmish with Soviet forces.

With the occupation of Yeisk, 50,000 population, known as the Caucasus grain harbor, numerous industries including leather, armament and provisions fell into Axis hands.

Following the capture of Krasnoder and Maikop, the Luftwaffe yesterday continued its attacks on retreating enemy columns between Maikop and the harbor town of Tuapse situated on the Black Sea.

In the harbor of Tuapse, a 4,000 ton merchantmen was sunk by aerial bombs while another vessel was heavily damaged, the war communique disclosed.

Simultaneously it was learned that German troops operation in the Don basin launched a heavy attack in the area west of Kalach where a strong enemy group was encircled yesterday.

Strategic City Taken

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 10.—German mechanized units reached Pyatigorsk, important point 200 kilometers southeast of Armavir, and have occupied it after fierce fighting yesterday, says a communique issued by the German High Command today.

Soviet Troops Trapped

Special to the Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, August 10.—In the Stalingrad front, German forces surrounded a strong Soviet unit in a sector west of Kalach, and succeeded in pressing it into a small area with the cooperation of the air force, according to the German High Command.

Simultaneously, German planes bombed the railway line south of Stalingrad, and destroyed one military transport train, the communique also said.

R.A.F. Raids Rear

Domei

ROME, August 10.—The Italian High Command in its communique number 804 issued today, said:

"British aircraft dropped some bombs on our rear lines, killing five Libyan civilians. There were slight damages.

"Day and night attracks have been carried out by Axis air formations on Malta's air and naval bases."

15 DAYS CIVIL STRIKE WILL CRUSH BRITAIN

Noted Author Amar Lahiri Believes Nation-Wide Civil Disobedience Necessary

Fifteen days of complete nation-wide civil disobedience is enough to crush British governmental power in India, declared Amar Lahiri, one of the most widely known Indian journalists in East Asia and author of "Japan Talks," "Japanese Modernism" and "Mikado's Mission," in an exclusive interview with Domei at his home in Denenchofu, reports Domei.

"Although Mahatma Gandhi has proclaimed that three months is the maximum before the British Government in India must capitulate, I personally think that 15 days are enough provided that the movement is carried out on a nation-wide basis," Mr. Lahiri said.

Questioned whether the unity of India is complete enough to carry out the movement on such a gigantic scale, Mr. Lahiri declared that although there are parties opposed to the Indian National Congress Party the Indian people are united to the extent that all of them desire independence. They will not oppose the movement even if they do not cooperate with the Indian Congress Party, he emphasized.

Britain Powerless

The mere fact that India has united to the extent it has today indicates that Britain is powerless and that India has gained its independence if not legally in complete reality, he said.

"The present movement headed by Mahatman Gandhi is an effort to legalize this independence which India has achieved," the Indian journalist added.

Asked his opinion on the outcome of the riots which are reported to have broken out in his country, Mr. Lahiri asserted that they should not be connected with the National Congress Party movement but should be considered isolated incidents of patriotic outbursts.

"The object and ideal of Mahatma Gandhi's movement is to attain complete legal independence through non-violence, and all acts of violence which may possibly occur in India should not be connected with this movement," Mr. Lahiri explained.

Continuing, he said the largest anti-British movement in India took place in 1921 when the nation-wide civil disobedience campaign was conducted by Mahatma Gandhi as a result of Britain's breach of its promise to grant independence to India after the First World War.

"The present movement, if it has actually started, should be considered a recurrence of the same movement on a same scale," Mr. Lahiri said.

Asked why India did not succeed in shattering the fetters of British rule in the previous campaign, Mr. Lahiri stated that some parties resorted to violent opposition against the British authorities making it necessary for the Mahatma to call off the campaign.

Violence Detrimental

"Opposition in the form of violence is detrimental to India's success, and

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Over One Million Tons Of Allied Ships Sunk By Italian Submarines

Domei

ROME, August 9.—Italian submarines operating in Atlantic and Mediterranean waters as well as in the Red Sea and the Black Sea have sunk so far 1,018,971 tons of Allied shipping, the Italian High Command announced today in a special war communique. The communique added that two enemy merchant ships and one tanker, aggregating 24,875 tons, were recently sunk by Italian submarines in the Atlantic.

INDIAN WAR PRISONERS NOW BEING RE-EDUCATED

Desire to Render Service to Establish Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

Domei

HONGKONG, August 8.—Indian war prisoners detained by the Japanese Forces here are becoming conscious of their being Asiatics and are now wanting to be re-educated, it was learned today.

A part of the Indian war prisoners have been released and are now guarding the area occupied by the Japanese Forces. They desire to render service in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. When the creation of the Indian Independence Revolutionary Army was advocated, this was warmly welcomed by those released and detained.

All are now being re-educated by the military authorities, and according to the authorities the Indian war prisoners still detained will be released shortly to co-operate with the Japanese in guarding the occupied areas.

One Indian war prisoner said: "We regret that we offered resistance against the Japanese Forces fighting for the liberation of the Greater East Asia. We, however are not conscious of our being Asiatics and we should like to fight for the liberation of our motherland and for the eradication of the British influence. We earnestly desire to be re-educated under the instruction of the Japanese military authorities."

NAVAL ENCOUNTER FETED

Battle of Yellow Sea Observed at Togo Shrine

The 38th anniversary of the famous Battle of Yellow Sea in the course of the Russo-Japanese War was observed at the Togo Shrine in Harajuku, Shibuya-ku, here on Monday, states Domei.

Veteran naval officers including Admiral Ryokitsu Arima, who actually took part in the famous battle, were present at the shrine.

Britishers Shoot Down People in Fights; Many Arrested

BOMBAY IS PARALYZED

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Anti-British demonstrations by aroused Indian nationalists now are spreading throughout India like wildfire, New Delhi dispatches received here reveal.

Violent clashes on large scale between British authorities and Indian patriots yesterday occurred in six of the largest Indian cities, resulting in cold-blooded shooting down of Indian citizens by the British and the arrest of at least 450 persons.

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—India's second largest city, Bombay, has been virtually paralyzed owing to widespread acts of sabotage carried out by enraged Indian mobs, Reuters reported today from Bombay indicating that anti-British sentiment in India has assumed an increasingly serious proportion.

Although some trams and buses are being operated by British employes, almost all railway communications throughout the city, excluding those connecting strategic zones, have been completely suspended, it was said.

The dispatch cited that one tram operating in the northern part of the city was demolished when indignant Indian crowds attacked the car, shattering all the windows.

Meanwhile, students throughout the city yesterday were reported to have gone on a strike.

Casualties Reported

Special to the Nichi Nichi

SAIGON, August 10.—The Indian public, who have been angered at the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and also the atrocious attitude of the British Government, commenced an indignation movement by attacking policemen, throwing stones and setting houses to fire. It is reported that both sides have already suffered from many casualties.

Meanwhile, the Indian Government gave the provincial Governments an extensive power enabling them to take measures which are not allowed under the existing laws, in an attempt to prevent the entire population of India joining the National Congress Party.

Under the newly given authority, provincial Governments are empowered to arrest the members of the national and local committees of the Indian National Congress Party and also to confiscate their offices and properties.

In fear of the various parties in India starting revolting activities, the Indian Government has demanded Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Moslim League, and other leaders of the League not to join dangerous public movements.

To Start Hunger Strike

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, August 10.—Mahatma Gandhi, who is now imprisoned, is expected to start his hunger strike within a few days to commence the general anti-British resistance, information reaching here from India reveal.

British Take Steps

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—The anti-British disturbance that was started by the wholesale arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party has become very serious and it is about to be extended to the entire country, reports here indicate.

Immediately upon the arrest of the Indian leaders of the anti-British movement, the Indian Government ordered all the provincial Governments to greatly increase the number of British officials, and also granted the provincial Government the maximum authority for suppressing public rioting.

Realizing the possibility of the factories in all parts of India being closed or damaged by the radical elements of the Congress Party, the Indian Government also warned local Governments to take every precaution.

To Dissolve Organizations

Asahi Service

BANGKOK, August 10.—For oppressing the structure and future activity of the Indian National Congress Party, the Governments of the Bombay, United, Central, Orissa, Punjab and Delhi Provinces will shortly issue a special law so that all organizations of the National Congress Party could be dissolved as

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CULTURAL LECTURES OPEN AT KARUIZAWA

13th Session of Summer College Starts; Kaju Nakamura and Dr. Negishi Speak

By A Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 10.—The Oriental Culture Summer College opened its 13th session here this morning at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido.

A short address by Kaju Nakamura, a former member of the House of Representatives and founder and president of the Oriental Culture College, opened the session. Mr. Shigekichi Mihara, a director of the Society of the International Cultural Association then read a congratulatory address on behalf of Matsuzo Nagai, chairman of the board of directors of the association. Greetings from Takuichi Ohmura, president of the South Manchuria Railway Company followed.

Dr. Negishi Speaks

Dr. Yoshitaro Negishi of Rikkyo University, Tokyo, spoke on the subject of "How to Study the Characteristics of the Japanese." He divided the characteristics of the Japanese under ten points, namely, patriotism, national unity, loyalty and filial obedience, the continuity of the state, the sense of duty, enjoyment of life, sensitiveness, affinity with Nature, superiority in small things and the principle of practicability.

He pointed out the fact that the Japanese characteristics have been continued from the mythological ages down to the present time. Without the careful knowledge of time immemorial tradition, he said it would be impossible to know why in these characteristic traits, the Japanese are distinguished from those qualities of other nationals. The reason why these characteristics are pre-eminently and peculiarly Japanese could alone be sufficiently explained by the compactness of the whole nation supported by traditional characteristic influence of the Japanese.

Dr. Negishi advised the audience that in studying Japanese history they should always remember these ten points in Japanese character and the reading of history of Japan will become fraught with deep and practical significance.

President Nakamura spoke of his experience in diverse countries where he traveled, and also the experience of his personal contact with the peoples of the world. He reminded his audience of the entire ignorance of Americans and some other nationals of the real conditions of Japan until quite recently, but with the present successful turn of events in the connection with the War of Great Asia, Japan has come better known to them. He said he firmly believed that the present conquest will be final, but there still remains the question of starting the new order in these different territories. He pointed out the necessity of placing right men in right places. The policy of a round peg in a square hole would be an utter mistake and would hinder greatly the progress of work there, he said.

Special Entertainment

The Oriental Culture Summer College will give a musical entertainment Thursday evening, August 13, at the Karuizawa Kaikan (Karuizawa Kokusai Eiga Gekijo), starting at 8 o'clock, under the direction of Professor Hisao Tanabe, of the Tokyo Imperial University. The program is entirely devoted to Japanese compositions with Koto, Shamisen, and Koto and Shakuhachi duet in addition to Japanese ballet, songs with Shamisen and Koto accompaniments. All Karuizawa residents are invited to be present at this special concert. The program will be as follow:

1. Koto Solo: .... Genchi Hisamoto
   "Autumn Melody"
   .... Kengyo Yoshizawa
2. Nagauta (Song with Shamisens)
   Song by Miss Nanamine Kineya
   Shamisen by Mrs. Yashichi Kineya and Mrs. Yafuji Kineya
   "Gojobashi" (Fighting on the Bridge Gojo) ....Kangyoku Kineya
3. Vocal Solo:
   (with Koto Accompaniment)
   .... Genchi Hisamoto
   "Waga Yado-no" ..Genchi Hisamoto
4. Japanese Ballet:
   Dance by Miss Kotora Nakamura
   Shamisen by Mrs. Yashichi Kineya and her students.
5. Koto and Shakuhachi Duet:
   Koto by Genchi Hisamoto
   Shakuhachi by Yuzan Katayama
   "Koto and Shakuhachi Duet—2nd and 3rd Movements"....
   .... Genchi Hisamoto

Although it was previously announced that all Karuizawa sessions of the Oriental Culture Summer College will be held at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido, it was announced today that the sessions on Thursday and Friday, August 13 and 14, will be given at Karuizawa Auditorium (formerly Union Church, Karuizawa). The sessions on August 11 and 12 will be held at the Karuizawa Kai Shukaido as previously announced.

KISHI SOJOURNS AT OGORI

Nobusuke Kishi, Minister of Commerce and Industry, who is now on a tour of Western Japan, arrived at Ogori station Sunday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to the Ube Nitrogen Works in Ube City, Domei reports from Yamaguchi.

After inspecting several other factories in the vicinity, Minister Kishi registered at the Yuda-Sansuien Hotel. He spoke at a meeting Sunday night at the public hall here.

The Minister left for Tokyo on Monday morning from Ogori by the 10:30 train.

Press Comments

Tuesday, August 11

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Army Units' Distinguished Service in the Malayan Campaign
KOKUMIN—Britain's Fall Beginning in India

Army Units' Distinguished Service in the Malay Campaign

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The signal services rendered by the Matsui and Mudaguchi Army Corps which scored imperishable war achievement adorning a page of war history in carrying out that campaign against Malaya were recently most graciously noticed and honored by His Majesty the Emperor. And now the distinguished services rendered also in the same campaign by the Ohgaki Army Unit and by the Shimada and Noguchi Tank Units have been brought to the gracious notice of His Imperial Majesty and this fact together with the citations issued to those units by the Supreme Commander of the Army Forces for the Malayan area has just been made public. This once again renews an intense feeling of gratitude and inspiration on the part of the nation who already has known for long the brilliant war achievements of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces in the Malay campaign.

The valorous fights and struggles made by the Ohgaki Army Unit in an attack on the enemy position near Bakri by intercepting the retreat of the main strength of the enemy and annihilating eventually its one army corps, and the distinguished services rendered by the Shimada and Noguchi Tank Units in crushing the enemy's headquarters and artillery positions, or in securing several important enemy bridges by making an isolated but independent movement in the very midst of the enemy forces, which facilitated the future operations of the Japanese Army Corps, deserve special mention and highest approbation.

The great prestige enjoyed by the Imperial Japanese Army Forces who always win victory in every battle, owes to the soldierly spirit peculiar to men and officers of the Imperial Forces whose fighting scheme is ever grandiose, and at the same time, quite scrupulous in every detail and who are brave and bold to carry out their operations in the face of the enemy. That their experiences gained previously in the past several years' struggles on the China continent have proved quite instrumental in bringing such brilliant results precludes all doubt. However, the climates peculiar to the tropical zone have proved the first trying experience to men and officers of the Japanese Army Forces, who, however, have so successfully and creditably surmounted them. Remembering all these achievements as well, we cannot but renew our profound feeling of gratitude and inspiration for the prominently distinguished services now formally made public to have been rendered by the foregoing various units of the Imperial Japanese Army Forces.

Britain's Fall Beginning in India

KOKUMIN—As expected, the British Government and the Indian Government have undertaken to suppress the activities of the National Congress Party. The methods adopted for this purpose are beyond our imagination for severity and meanness, unrolling before our eyes the traditional abuses of British Imperialism toward its colonies. The British have prohibited all news communication except through British and American channels and prohibited all meeting or movement for Indian independence or civil disobedience. Such methods mark a reversal of world history by a whole century. Britain by such means is no doubt attempting to hide facts about India from the rest of the world and to make the Indian people deaf and blind to the affairs of the outside world. Can such a state of affairs in any part of Asia be tolerated by Japan which is committed to the task of building up a new order in Greater East Asia and ultimately the entire world?

As a matter of fact Indian independence and the process of the fall of the British Empire may be said to have begun this day of British tyranny. The arrests are said to include Gandhi and other members of the Working Committee of the National Congress Party, numbering about 150 so far. As all such round-ups in the past, as for instance the 1932 civil disobedience suppression, involved hundreds of thousands of prisoners, it is expected that this time, too, arrests will continue to be made without end. This will naturally mean the deprivation of leaders and executive members of the independence movement and in this sense there is every fear that both the disobedience and independence movements will end in misfire, but it must be remembered that whereas on former occasions such movements did not go much beyond the stage of petitions for autonomy or independence the present movement is a spirited one for winning or wresting back the ancient independence of the much-oppressed people and that Gandhi, the originator of non-violence agitation, has been so wrought up this time as to declare his preparedness to resort to the force of arms, if necessary. Consequently, the measures of suppression that the British have taken are not likely completely to quench the fire of independence that has been set aflame by the recent events on the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. Difficulties there may be in its path, but the independence movement is bound to succeed.

The fall of the British Empire is a foregone event but the measures of oppression its rulers have just adopted in India have accelerated the falling process. The chief strength of British politics or diplomacy lay in the practical and cool-headed methods adopted by London and the flexibility of their policies. But they have now shown themselves to be as hot-headed as any blundering politicians they have never ceased condemning and have lost their fine sense of proportion and generosity for which their best statesmen have been noted. What could be a more eloquent testimony than this of the doom that is in sight for the erstwhile mighty Empire?

At any rate, whatever should be the circumstances in India or the rest of the British Empire, there should be a certain course which Japan must take in dealing with the situation immediately confronting it. In view of the frequent statements it has made and its standpoint of constructing a new world order through overthrow of the United States and Britain, let us hope that a most heroically splendid policy would be adopted by our Government at this critical moment.

American Mediation Seen in India Crisis

(Continued From Page 1)

policy which always has been followed by Great Britain.

U.S. Socialists Hits Roundup

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—The American Socialist Party, today, issued a communique criticizing the wholesale arrests of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress Party, according to a Reuters report from New York.

"Where is the freedom of speech, of religion and other ideals which the Allies have been and are advocating as their cause in the present war, when Britain treats India in the manner which we see today's democracy, now growing in the thought of the Indian masses will be driven toward the opposite direction from that toward which Britain is trying to lead them, if she retains the policy to which she resorted in the present issue," the communique stated.

Evil Mask Unveiled

Asahi Service

BERLIN, August 9.—The tyrannical oppression is what the British Government really intends carrying out, the German Foreign Office authorities remarked in commenting upon the recent development in India.

The opinion expressed by the Wilhelmstrasse authorities today on the Indian situation substantially follows:

"Having realized that all past measures adopted as regards India have failed, Britain has now unveiled its mask and started openly its atrocious oppression by force. However, the unflinching determination of the Indian leaders has made every trickery of the British Government unsuccessful. Primarily, the British concern was never for humanity or freedom. The use of oppressive power as she is doing now is what she had been always intending.

"The British Government arrested Mahatma Gandhi and released Communists from prisons.

"The recent development has proved the impossibility of reaching a compromise between the British interest and Indian freedom in whatever form. The necessity of arresting Indian leaders, who desire to gain freedom by lawful means, shows that the solution of the Indian problem is now playing a vital role by the effect of the War of Greater East Asia. British oppression will result in quickening the downfall of the British influence in India."

Exchange Vessels Leave Shonan City

(Continued From Page 1)

that filled the hearts of the Japanese evacuees from the Americas when they went through this reborn city in buses on an inspection trip on Monday morning.

Pleasant surprises were voiced by these Japanese tourists at the rapid tempo with which this erstwhile British naval stronghold has been converted into a Japanese metropolis.

Already women in Japanese kimono were seen among the pedestrians on the Shonan streets, and attractive Japanese signs stood out from stores and restaurants.

War Memories Remain

Shrapnel and bullet-scars, however, brought back memories of fierce battles which led to the capitulation of the vaunted British naval base.

Many of the home-bound Japanese were seen shopping in stores, probably buying souvenirs to take home so that they could tell their folks back home how things are in this rising metropolis.

Back on their evacuee ships, these Japanese passengers were offered plenty of tropical fruits by the Shonan Municipality.

Conference Decided

The resident Indians of Yokohama, at 10:30 a.m. on Monday, assembled at the Indian Club at Yamashita-cho in Nakaku, Yokohama, and after a conference passed a resolution for the opening of the extraordinary Indian Independence Convention, reports Domei today.

KARUIZAWA BEGINS NET COMPETITIONS

All of First Round Matches Played Under Perfect Sunny Weather

By a Staff Correspondent

KARUIZAWA, August 9.—The annual Karuizawa tennis tournament sponsored by the Karuizawa Kai began at 1:30 p.m. today with sunny sky seen at the resort for past three days. The grandstand was unusually crowded with both foreigners and Japanese for so early in the tennis season. All matches will be played by only one set match for tournament this year, excepting finals which will be played to three set match. All of the first round matches were played off at 5 p.m today. They are five matches of the men's championship singles; three matches of the Men's Championship doubles; matches of women's championship singles, three of women's Championship doubles; nine mixed championship doubles and 16 matches of the B Class singles.

Several good matches took place in the events. One of the most spectacular matches in the men's championship singles took place between Keizo Uhara, the title holder of the All-Japan's Doubles Championship and Arata Nakamura, former member of the Keio University. Uhara defeated Nakamura by the score of 7-5.

See-Saw Contest

In the first stage, Nakamura took the offence to cop two games in succession. However, Uhara became steadier in the following games and won the four games, taking the lead of 4-2. Nakamura got two more games and the score became four all. When Uhara lead the match by 5-4, Nakamura after repeating four duce games, made the score at five all. In the 11th game, Uhara took the net position and by beautiful volleys, won the match.

Other matches played in the men's championship singles this afternoon were as follows: S. Asabuki defeated Soff, 6-3; P. Aurell defeated K. Tanaka, 6-1; M. Nishi defeated Levedag 6-2, and K. Harada defeated Cornu, 6-3. In the men's championship doubles, Levedag-Schuette defeated Soda-Yoshiwara, 6-4; Okazaki-Kamisawa defeated Iwata-Kawasaki, 6-1; and Furukawa-Matsui defeated Hagiwara-Noak, 6-3. In the women's championship singles, Mrs. Nishikawa defeated Miss Matsumura, 6-2; Miss T. Asabuki defeated Miss Lord, 6-0; Mrs. Brigel defeated Miss Miyata, 6-1; Mrs. Schmidt defeated Miss Goto, 6-2; Miss Planas defeated Miss Yoshiwara, 6-4, and Miss Yamamoto defeated Miss Schuster, 6-2.

In the women's championship doubles, Miss Fukutono—Miss Sakata defeated Mrs. Megata—Miss Yamamoto, 6-3; Mrs. Brigel—Mrs. Nishikawa defeated Mrs. Kochi—Miss Kimura, 7-5; and Mrs. Kuwana—Miss Miyata defeated Miss Matsumura—Miss Goto, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles Plenty

In the mixed championship doubles, Miss Gallois—Aurell defeated Miss Schuster—Noak, 6-0; Mrs. Brigel—Paszkiewiez defeated Miss Arakawa—Nakamigawa, 6-2; Mrs. Kochi—Mori defeated Mrs. Schmiz—Burmester, 6-1; Miss Kondo-Watanabe defeated Mr. and Mrs. Levedag, 6-2; Mrs. Paszkiewie—Cornu defeated Mr. and Mrs. Nishikawa, 6-3; Miss Miyagi—A. Tanaka defeated Miss Thiebaut—Hauchecorne, 6-1; Mrs. Sahl—Rudde—Neurath defeated Miss Matsumura—Kamisawa, 6-2; Miss Yamamoto—Uhara defeated Mr. and Miss Mitsui, 6-0; and Mrs. Megata—Asabuki defeated Mme. de Vigo—K. Tanaka, 6-2.

In the B class singles, Okuyama defeated Matsuura, 6-4; Nakamigawa defeated Kikuchi, 6-4; Iwata defeated Matsui, 6-3; Venat defeated Fax, 6-0; Yamamoto defeated Hauchecorne, 6-2; Nishio defeated Kato, 6-2; Boon Tom w.o. Ujiiue, Mitamura defeated Hagiwara, 6-3; Mitamura w.o. Aniuchi; Furukawa defeated Mitsui, 6-4; Tanaka defeated Ott, 6-4 Kawasaki defeated Mori, 6-4; Kannasut defeated Mondini, 6-2; Yoshiwara defeated Sallens, 6-0, Indo defeated Brumester, 6-2; Schreck w.o. Izumi and Ichimura defeated Noack, 6-3.

15 Days Civil Strike Will Crush Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

only through complete civil disobedience, which means that everything, absolutely everything, in India will come to a stand-still even at the cost of death, will Mahatma Gandhi's cause be realized," he declared.

Asked to state whether, in his opinion, India might be willing to cooperate with Japan and the Axis Powers, Mr. Lahiri emphatically declared that India is prepared to cooperate with any power in the world which recognized India's independence.

"India does not want the aid or assistance of any power in its endeavor to exterminate Britain's influence because India is determined to show to the world that it is perfectly capable of attaining true independence by itself and with its own power," Mr. Lahiri asserted.

Continuing with equal enthusiasm, Mr. Lahiri stated that the recognition by the Axis Powers of the present activities of the Indian National Congress Party indicates that they will automatically recognize the authority of the Congress Party upon the advent of the capitulation of British power in India.

"This in itself is a great aid to the Congress Party," he added.

Mr. Lahiri concluded by asserting that eventually India will demonstrate to the world that it is capable of equality with other world powers as a completely independent state.

Souls of 'Mute Warriors' to Be Honored By the Women's Equestrian Association

Praying for the peaceful repose of the souls of the military horses which have been killed in the war, the Women's Equestrian Association in Tokyo is asking its members as well as other women outside the association to write 100 copies of Kwannon Sutra to be dedicated to the souls of the "mute warriors," states Domei.

This movement was initiated by Madam Tome Ota, president of the organization. Mrs. Ota, it is said, was very much moved by Rev. Chigyo Niho, who had made up his mind to copy 100 Kwannon Sutras to be dedicated to the dead military horses at the outset of the China Affair. The priest died, however, in 1939 before his plan was completed.

To take up the work the priest could not finish Mrs. Ota began her activities by asking the members of the association, who number 1,500, and 10,500 women outside the organization to copy 17 Chinese characters of the Sutra. The projected 100 copies are expected to be completed before next October, when Gumba Irei Sai (Memorial Service for the Fallen Military Horses) will be held.

Referring to the said plan, Masatomo Fujita, director of the Military Horse Protection Association stated:

"Thanks to the civilians who have learned to appreciate the meritorious services rendered by the military horses, the mute warriors are at present accorded kind protection after they have left the military service.

"It is quite pertinent that the Women's Equestrian Association has set to work on copying the Sutra to be dedicated to the souls of the military horses which have rendered meritorious services on the fighting fronts. Rev. Niho, who presented to our association the copies of Kwannon Sutras when he was alive, must be jubilant to know his plan was materialized by his successors."

Killings and Arrests Mark Indian Clashes

(Continued from Page 1)

unlawful institutions.

However, a provision will be added to the effect that those who entertain views as supported by the National Congress Party will not be arrested if they do not join the anti-British movement.

Headquarters Raided

Asahi Service

SHANGHAI, August 10.—British authorities raided the headquarters of the Indian National Congress Party at Bombay and confiscated various important documents of the party. Before starting such police action, Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, called an urgent meeting of the Governor-General's Council. Two British members and 11 Indian members attended.

Meanwhile, following the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders, rioting has commenced in five important cities of India. Street fighting also took place between the police and the people. Moreover, a general strike has been declared in Bombay and other cities. Post offices and telephone exchanges have been closed, while tramways and railways have been suspended. The strike is rapidly extending to factories.

In connection with the internal disorder, the British spokesman at Bombay stated, "Rioting and disturbances were naturally expected, but such disturbances would soon calm down when the influential elements of the Indian National Congress Party are arrested." In the meantime, the disturbance movement is rapidly spreading, showing no hint of abatement.

Commenting on the Indian situation, German official circles declared: "The expected second front of the British was unexpectedly started against the innocent people of India, and unfortunately the Communist party is the only element cooperating with the British.

British Secretary of State for India Leopold S. Amery in his radio address given last night regarding the Indian crisis stated:

"It is possible for rioting to start in India, but we believe the Indian authorities will be able to cope with the situation with the assistance of the police. By adopting quick and decisive measures, the Indian Government will save India and the Allied nations from danger."

Markets Remain Closed

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—Because of the tense political situation which has led to popular demonstrations throughout India against the British, all markets in Bombay, including the stock exchange and the raw cotton exchange, suspended transactions today, Reuters reports from Bombay.

Campaign Automatically Set

Domei

STOCKHOLM, August 10.—Although Mahatma M. K. Gandhi was arrested before he was able to order the commencement of the disobedience campaign, his arrest will automatically start the nation-wide campaign, according to information reaching here.

Opinions are gaining ground here that the wholesale round-up of the Indian leaders by the Indian Government will involve the whole of India in the conflict, which will prove to be a great obstacle to Britain's war efforts.

149 Members Arrested

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—The National Congress Party members arrested by the British police authorities up to 5 p.m. Sunday totaled 149 including B. G. Kher, former Prime Minister of Bombay, and Miss Sophia Khan, Chief of the Women's Volunteer Corps, in addition to the Party leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, according to Bombay informations received here today.

When police officers entered the hotel where Gandhi was staying at 5 a.m. Sunday, he was in the midst of his usual morning prayer, it was said, and after finishing his prayer he was taken into custody together with his secretary Miss Slade, Mirabén and Mahabev Desai.

On Sunday morning, telephone communications throughout the city of Bombay were cut off for some time presumably to prevent the information of the Congress Party members' arrest from being circulated, it was reported.

Mahatma Gandhi, knowing that he could not give an interview to representatives of Indian laborers with whom arrangements were made on Sunday morning, left a message with the slogan, "Death or Freedom" to his second secretary Pyarelal to be conveyed to them without fail.

Mrs. Gandhi was also arrested when she said that she was determined to address the meeting at Bombay in place of her husband.

Abul Kalam Azad, President of the National Congress Party, was arrested at 4:30 a.m. the same morning, it was further reported.

To Be Kept Excommunicado

Domei

LISBON, August 10.—British authorities will keep Mahatma Gandhi excommunicado during his confinement and will prevent him from reading the newspaper and seeing his friends, it was reported here yesterday.

Meantime, it was disclosed that Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Marquess of Linlithgow, Governor-General of India, has been kept unposted.

Anti-British Moves Banned

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Attempting to drown out the anti-British movement, the British authorities in India have prohibited from today activities of the Working Committee, Provincial Congress Committee and other committees of the All-India National Congress Party, according to an announcement made by the British Broadcasting Corporation intercepted here today.

Meetings and parades have been forbidden in Bombay and other agitated districts, the report said, and the usual assembly of Indian Volunteer Corps to pay respect to the flag of the All-India National Congress Party also has been banned.

Kurusu Recounts Dash Over Pacific

(Continued From Page 1)

mental state of Ambassador Nomura. Mr. Kurusu had the following to say:

"Upon arrival in Washington I found how sincerely and how often Ambassador Nomura met President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull to save the crisis in the Pacific. All available measures seemed to have been exhausted, but later when war became unavoidable, the situation changed entirely. Even now Ambassador Nomura is earnestly studying as to what might have been 'if I had done that at that time,' or 'perhaps I didn't make sufficient endeavor.' I am much impressed and inspired by Ambassador Nomura while I am with him because of his sincere attitude and the enthusiasm displayed.

"People may call it only natural because he was an ambassador who went to Washington, confident of the great mission of maintaining peace on the Pacific. These are things of the past but the ambassador cannot bury them as things of the past. Such is his present mental state."

Asked about the British attitude toward the American-Japanese negotiations, Ambassador Kurusu said:

"I am inclined to think that after the freezing order in consequence to the advance of Japanese troops into Southern French Indo-China, the attitude of Britain underwent an important change. From the British standpoint American-Japanese War had more advantages than disadvantage. From the middle of the American-Japanese conversations the British policy toward Japan seemed to provoke Japan to take the initiative for war. For this purpose, Britain increased troops at Hongkong and Singapore and also sent to them airplanes and tanks, provoking with an encirclement strategy. I am inclined to think that this strategy was actually carried out.

"As a prelude to this plan, Britain sent more than 100,000 troops to Hongkong and Singapore, troops which were later captured by the Japanese in the war, and airplanes and warships. It seems that Britain considered they could hold Singapore to the last—at least as the final resistance line. Thus, it can be seen that Japan was placed in the fateful position of waging the Pacific war aside from whether Japan liked it or not."

Isogai Leaves Canton

Domei

CANTON, August 10.—Completing a four-day official visit in Canton, his first since his appointment as Governor-General of Hongkong, Lieutenant-General Rensuke Isogai, at 9 a.m. today returned to Hongkong.

Lieutenant-General Isogai yesterday was feted at a luncheon given in his honor by the commander of the Japanese Forces in Canton, and in the evening was guest at a dinner given by local Japanese and Chinese leaders.

INTIMIDATION FUTILE AGAINST INDIAN WILL

Asahi Says Arrest of Leaders, Other Punitive Measures Will Not Break Spirit

As a result of the head-on clash between the Indian national leaders and the British Government, severe punitive measures are expected to be taken against the Indian patriots in the form of arrests and other steps. However, all Indians, who have already proved their mettle in past history, will not flinch in the face of bitter attacks and persecution, the Asahi commented Monday.

During the 50-year history of the All-India National Congress, the leaders of the organization have constantly been the target for bitter British persecution. The leaders, however, have always maintained a bold front by fasting, other acts of self-torture, and by encouraging greater solidarity among the participants of the national movements. It is therefore plain, the paper alleges, that the reported re-start of the old British way of tormenting the Indians for their most legitimate move will in no way discourage the nation in its will to attain freedom.

Gandhi's Efforts Traced

With regard to Mahatma Mohandas Gandhi, now in the world's limelight as the first leader of the independence movement, his life of more than 70 years has been largely devoted to the cause of Indian independence.

The Mahatma, the paper explains, first started his fight with the British Government in 1917 in connection with the trouble among tenants in a district of Behar Province. In 1919, when Britain introduced in India a very strict peace preservation law intended for the suppression of the national movement, the Mahatma daringly opposed it by staging an extensive non-cooperative movement.

Later, when the massacre in Amritsar shocked the world, he filed a strong protest with the British authorities. Subsequently, he connected himself with a series of home products promotion movements held against the British Government. His first arrest was in March, 1922. Later, he was sentenced to a six-month imprisonment, and was set free in February, 1924. His arrest exposed the very shrewd way of the British Government in dealing with Indian national leaders. At that time, the Mahatma was finding his influence taking a downward trend as a result of some unhappy incidents for which he was blamed. The British authorities thought that his arrest at such a time could be carried out without angering the Indian populace.

Upon his release from imprisonment in 1924, Mr. Gandhi was compelled to take concessions, resulting in the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement and the Anglo-Indian round-table conference. In 1932, he was imprisoned for the third time in connection with the civil disobedience movement started that year in the United Provinces to support Indian farmers. On this occasion, he was incarcerated together with his wife. In prison, he fasted for long periods at a time, and was released in 1934. During his confinement, the All-India National Congress was branded as an illegal organization by the Government, causing many uprisings among the nationalists throughout India.

The agitated situation prompted the Mahatma, fresh from imprisonment, to take over the leadership of a civil disobedience campaign launched in various sectors of the country. He was imprisoned again, with his wife and 32 followers. The Mahatma again resorted to fasting, and strongly manifested his firm resolution to sacrifice his life for the nationalists' cause.

Alarmed over the patriot's iron will, the Government hurriedly released him. Since then up to very recently, the Mahatma was again seeing his influence declining, while the leadership of the National Congress was taken over by some patriots including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. However, with the new crisis in Anglo-Indian relations, he was again placed at the head of the national leaders.

Nehru Was Persecuted

As to Pandit Nehru's career, what is most noteworthy is the active British drive to suppress all his acts, especially of late. For many years past, he has continuously been hounded by the British, resulting in frequent imprisonments. He was first incarcerated in 1930 at the same time with the Mahatma on the charge of infringement of the Salt Monopoly Law. His second, third and fourth imprisonments came in succession in 1932, 1934 and 1939.

Mr. Nehru was released from his last imprisonment a few days before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, when the release was also made of many other national leaders, including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, president of the All-India National Congress. With these releases, the British Government apparently expected to win the friendship of the Indian people at large.

In conclusion, the paper exhorts all Indians, at this hour when all their leaders and patriots stand determined to do or die for their country, to strike for right and to advance, with a united will, to realize their long-cherished hope for independence from Britain's tyrannical rule.

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U.S. War Chieftains Admit Navy Battle Off Solomon Isles

(Continued from Page 1)

United States and Australia, said Mr. Ito.

Australia Now Isolated

As a result, Australia, an orphan child in the Pacific, has come to be further isolated from its allies, in the opinion of the well-known commentator. Driven by despair the United States and Britain have found it vitally necessary to strengthen the defense of Australia.

Hence, the United States and Britain, asserts Mr. Ito, gathered up a battleship, more than seven A-class cruisers and six destroyers to form the convoy of over 10 transports for carrying army units to Australia.

In view of the fact that the transports were escorted by the strong fleet, Mr. Ito said, it is easy to presume that the convoy was carrying large masses of troops. And this enemy convoy fell easy prey to the Imperial Navy Force which never allow the enemy to flee.

Imperial Navy Powerful

According to Mr. Ito, it is impossible for the United States to approach Australia without passing by the Solomon Islands and for the Imperial Navy there is no need of searching for the enemy over the vast expanse of the ocean. It will suffice for the Japanese Naval Force to wait and crush the approaching enemy. In this case, the Japanese Naval Forces including air force are in the most advantageous strategic position, continued Mr. Ito, adding that in other words the Imperial Navy could utilize the advantage resulting from the comprehensive war achievements.

Concerning the absence of any aircraft carrier among the enemy craft, Mr. Ito said that for the United States whose aircraft carriers were destroyed at the hands of the Imperial Navy, it was impossible to detail even a single aircraft carrier together with the fleet which sallied forth to the waters in the neighborhood of the Solomon Islands, however the enemy desired to do so.

P. I. Officers End Training

Domei

MANILA, August 9.—Four hundred former Filipino officers in the United States Army were graduated from the training school at Camp Delpilar, in Pampenga Province, where they had been receiving spiritual and moral instruction.

The graduates, it was learned, will serve as instructors in the newly-organized Philippine Constabulary.

Burma Rail Begins Again

Domei

RANGOON, August 10.—In order to further reconstruction in Burma, the railway between Rangoon and Mandalay today resumed passenger service.

The railway was used by the Japanese Forces since the end of May when repair work was completed by the railway corps.

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JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS REPULSE ENEMY IN ALEUTIAN WATERS.
CITATIONS ISSUED TO GALLANT UNITS FOR SERVICES IN MALAY.
RIOTS BREAK OUT IN BOMBAY; POLICE STONED, USE TEAR BOMBS

BRILLIANT EXPLOITS

Daring Troops Operated Under Most Difficult Conditions

WIPED OUT THE ENEMY

Glorious Results Achieved by Army as Result of Bravery of Various Units

Additional honor has been done to the forces which were responsible for the Malay campaign, a wonder to the world, which ended in the reduction of the British base of Singapore.

The highly brilliant exploits achieved by the Ogaki unit and the Shimada and Noguchi tank units which formed parts of the forces engaged in the historic campaign, which had been recognized by the Supreme Commander of the forces in the Malay area, have been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, as announced by the War Ministry under date of August 10.

The Ogaki unit, which was instrumental in the elimination of enemy troops of the strength of one brigade on the western coast of Malaya shortly after the middle of January, was one of the units of the Imperial Army Forces which had to operate under most difficult conditions. In the fighting in which along with the main body of the corps to which it belonged, it wiped out the large enemy strength, the commander and half of its leaders died gloriously.

Achieved Glorious Results

The Nomura and Shimada tank units, which belonged to the Matsui corps in the Malay campaign, achieved results which paved the way for the annihilation of enemy troops of the strength of two brigades in the neighborhood of Sulim in January.

The War Ministry announcement follows:

To the Ogaki Unit and the Noguchi and Shimada Tank Units which performed glorious exploits in the Malay campaign citations were issued some time ago by Lieutenant-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Malay area. This fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor.

The citation issued to the Ogaki unit follows:

Issued to the Ogaki Unit.

On January 1, as soon as this unit under the command of Soichi Ogata joined in the running fight given by the Nishimura corps to the enemy on the western coast of Malaya, it took the enemy by surprise by hotly pursuing him as the vanguard of the Iwakuro pursuit contingent.

After crossing the Muar River, a feat which was achieved under extremely difficult conditions, amidst the fire kept up by the enemy troops in control of the mouth of the river, the unit made a surprise attack on the enemy from the rear.

Cut Enemy's Retreat

In the attack on the enemy positions in the neighborhood of Bakri, which came later, the unit made a detour from the highway along the coast, and before daylight on January 19 succeeded in cutting the retreat of the main body of the enemy troops. As the unit began a surprise attack on the enemy from the rear, it found itself under fire on all sides from the enemy forces in a counter attack in which they were assisted by tanks. In this fighting, the commander of the unit and more than half of the leaders were lost.

The list of casualties was long in the battle which was ruthless beyond measure. Imoo, a leader of the unit, taking the place of the commander, assumed the direction of the unit. In a move marked by resoluteness, the unit achieved the goal of cutting the retreat of the enemy.

Eliminated Entire Brigade

This maneuver, along with the terrific attack delivered on the enemy by the main body of the force to which the unit belonged, was responsible for the complete elimination of enemy troops of the strength of one brigade.

The above-mentioned deeds of the unit may be regarded as making a full demonstration of the spirit of unity inspiring the component parts of the unit with the commander as

(Continued on Page 2)

Hori Denounces Arrest of Indians; Assails Blind Stupidity of British

Spokesman of Information Board Says Britain, Stunned by Setbacks, Has Degraded Itself Into 'Most Foolish and Stupid Act'

The wholesale arrest by British authorities of leaders of the All-India National Congress Party was denounced in forceful terms by Mr. Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, in a statement issued on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Hori described the British move as a "most foolish and stupid act" on the part of the British Government, which he said, failing to realize the nature of the present independence movement in India, has demonstrated its characteristic stupidity by believing it can still crush and terminate the movement by its traditional suppression by force.

The arrest was also an outright violation of the Anglo-American pledges in the Atlantic Charter respecting "the right of each people to choose their form of government", Mr. Hori said.

The statement of the spokesman follows:

Stunned by the ever-worsening political situation in India and elsewhere as well as by the successive military defeats, culminating in the overwhelming disaster in the Solomon Sea Battle, the British Government both at home and in India have finally degraded themselves into the most foolish and stupid act of the wholesale arrest of the leaders of the Congress Party and also merciless violence against the innocent but patriotic Indians. Such action was not at all unexpected by the Congress leaders themselves nor by the world at large.

By taking such drastic measure, however, the British authorities have put on record two more very ignominious acts.

1. They have demonstrated their characteristic stupidity by believing that they can still crush and terminate the nation-wide movement of the Indian people for independence and disobedience by a mere act of their traditional suppression by force. They are utterly blind to the fact that the present movement in India is not the movement of only her leaders but the spontaneous movement of the firmly united 400 millions of the Indian people based on their firm and irresistible determination to achieve their age-old aspiration. It can never be quashed by any suppressive measure. The severer the suppression becomes, the more intense and resolute will become the attitude of the Indian leaders and people to attain what they have so long aspired for. The British, unfortunately, can not grasp this self-evident fact as yet.

Nothing But Lip Service

2. The other important fact is that Anglo-American pledges such as shown in the Atlantic Charter, asserting that they would respect "the right of each people to choose the form of government," and that they wish "to see the sovereign right and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them," are nothing but a lip service to those they want to utilize for their selfish interests. The British Government may observe their pledges when it is both convenient and advantageous to promote their selfish interests, but they will completely disregard all their pledges when they consider it inconvenient for them to observe them. It is not Britain herself who forcibly deprived the Indian people of their sovereign right and imposed her own system of government on the Indian people? Is it not again Britain herself who is even now resorting to force in order to prevent the Indian people from restoring their rights and sovereign government? The recent British arrest of Indian leaders is a finishing touch to the revelation that the British Imperialism remains as

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BRAVERY AND DARING OF TANK UNITS TOLD

Advance Party Captured Bridge Which Enemy Had Intended To Destroy

The Shimada and Noguchi Tank Units to which citations were issued by Lieut. General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Malaya, were under the unified command of Toyosaku Shimada. These units joined the Ando Unit to which they belonged on January 6.

On January 7, as soon as preparations were completed for an attack on the enemy positions east of Toloruck on the west coast of Malaya, they commenced operations. As the units neared the enemy positions, they found innumerable obstacles in their way. There was a mine field, for instance, which had to be dealt with before they could have hope of advancing farther.

These obstacles were overcome in due time. From this time the advance of the units was rapid. The advance party reached Toloruck at 7:30 a.m. on January 7. The advance party of the unit, led by Watanabe, had to do much of the work of destroying the wire entanglements and other obstacles which protected the entrance to the town.

As the main body of the forces were getting to the town, it was discovered that a bridge just ahead of the column was going to be blasted by the enemy.

Commander Watanabe of the advance party promptly got out of his tank and cut the fuse. The object of the forces which had reached Toloruck was now Sulim. The question of how to secure the Sulim bridge arose.

After consultations among the leaders of the tank units, it was decided to send the advance party to capture the bridge.

The advance party had to work under extremely difficult conditions. East of the Sulim River it encountered a strong enemy force. In the battle which ensued, it captured more than 10 guns and about 200 automobiles.

At 10:30 a.m. the same day, that is, on January 7, it reached a point three kilometers from the Sulim bridge, about an hour later it suc-

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OGAKI UNIT HELPED MALAYAN CAMPAIGN

Contacted and Wiped Out Strong Enemy Forces in Simpang Jelam and Bakri Areas

The Ogaki Unit to which a citation was issued, contacted influential enemy units in the Simpang Jelam and Bakri sectors in Malay and despite damages suffered during the fierce encounter, surrounded and wiped out the enemy forces completely. The activities of the gallant Unit briefly follow:

On January 15, while the Iwakuro Unit was engaged in a terrific fight with an influential enemy unit in the vicinity of Mati, a part of the Ogaki Unit advanced to the neighborhood of Simpang Jelam, thus cutting off all means of escape of the enemy. Simultaneously, another section of the Unit was dispatched to the bank of the Muar River in order to simplify the crossing by the main force.

On reaching the river, however it was found that there was no bridge so that scouts were sent out at 7:45 p.m. to investigate the likable crossing spot, and to search for civilian boats. Following hours of difficulties, two boats each capable of accommodating eight persons were discovered toward midnight. Meanwhile, rafts were hastily made by the members of the Unit, and from 3:30 a.m. on January 16, the crossing commenced with the Imo-o Detachment in the lead, completing the difficult operation by 7 a.m.

Encountered Enemy Force

With the help of a native guide, the officers and men successfully crossed a marshy field thick with mangrove which, in some places, measured up to their neck. At noon, the mainstay started out for a three-forked road in Simpang Jelam, but ten minutes later, it encountered an automobile corps.

Seeing that the Japanese Forces were numerically inferior, the enemy, with the aid of a steady stream of reinforcements, launched a severe attack. Shortly afterward, however, other detachments of the Ogaki Unit joined the first batch, and a terrific hand-to-hand fight developed, which lasted for two and half hours.

Unable to withstand the fierce attack of the Imperial Forces, the enemy fled toward the Bakri region abandoning over one hundred automobiles, many chase guns, automa-

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CLASHES OCCUR IN MANY CITIES AS INDIANS RISE

Riots Break Out in Bombay As Police Open Fire and Use Tear Bombs

GRAIN SHIPS ARE LOOTED

Far-Reaching Effect of Step Taken by Britain Seen in Latest Demonstration

Mrs. Mahatma Gandhi was arrested by the British authorities in Bombay yesterday, Asahi reported from Stockholm quoting Reuters dispatches from Bombay.

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Reflecting the far-reaching effect of the arrest of National Congress Party leaders, serious riots broke out in Bombay today, according to a Reuters dispatch from Bombay reaching here today.

Excited Congress demonstrators forced the police to open fire and to use tear gas bombs on five occasions, while the crowds stoned the policemen and police stations, it is said.

Two Government warehouses were looted by the demonstrators who obstructed the traffic, punctured motor-car tires and removed passengers from buses and trams, the report said.

Many Clashes Occur

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—On news of the wholesale arrests of leaders of the Congress Party, including Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, uprisings are occurring in rapid succession in different parts of India, according to Reuters dispatches from Bombay received here today.

The reports disclose that clashes between the Indian population and police forces have occurred in leading cities in India.

Stillwell in New Delhi

Domei

LISBON, August 9.—Major-General Joseph W. Stillwell American Chief of Staff of the Chungking forces, accompanied by Dr. Lauchlin Currie, special envoy of President Roosevelt, yesterday morning arrived in New Delhi by air from Chungking, according to New Delhi dispatches received here today.

It is reported that Dr. Currie is scheduled to return to the United States after staying in India for a few days.

Battle Declared Starting

Domei

BANGKOK, August 10.—The real struggle for Indian independence has now started, Rash Behari Bose, one of the leaders of the Indian Independence League, declared here today when he was interviewed by a Domei correspondent.

The arrest of Indian leaders in Bombay, including Mahatma Mohandas K. Gandhi, did not come as a surprise, Mr. Bose declared, adding that he received reports of the arrests with the same frame of mind as when he heard of the Japanese raids on Pearl Harbor on December 8 last year. He felt rather happy because the real struggle for In-

(Continued on Page 3)

Captain Hiraide Says Navy Crushed First Big U.S., British Offensive

Both America and England Have Suffered Severe Military, Political and Economic Reverses, Spokesman Says in Talk on Solomons Battle

The Battle off the Solomons was the first large-scale naval offensive launched by the American and British navies, which have suffered a series of abject defeats since the very opening of the War of Greater East Asia, declared Captain Hideo Hiraide, sectional chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in his 15-minute radio speech broadcast at 7:30 p.m. Monday on the subject "About the Battle off the Solomons." The gist of Captain Hiraide's radio speech follows:

As you are already well aware, Imperial Navy Units launched intensive attacks upon the joint American-British Fleet which appeared in the vicinity of the Solomon Islands since August 7, and dealt a stunning blow to its warships and transports. The operation is still going on. Because of the fact that the Japanese Units are enlarging their operation and no further details have been received thus far, I am not yet in a position to make a concise explanation of the battle. I believe, however, that a detailed report will be had in the near future in succession, and that the reports will be announced in due order. Today, I should like to explain roughly the significance of the present operation.

Allies in Quandary

Following successive war reverses, both America and Britain have experienced severe military, political and economic blows and this situation is becoming more pronounced than ever before. These countries have seen the need of breaking through this deadlocked situation. As a result, they are resorting to various measures to encourage the demoralized public.

It will be seen that it was not without reason that the American authorities recently were talking of a big counter-attack against Japan. They knew for certain that it would be impossible to stimulate the spirit of their people by merely talking of operations against Japan.

They began to pin great hopes to an air offensive against Japan conducted from bases in China. The operations started by the Imperial Army Air Force in advance of the enemy dashed these American hopes to the ground.

Next they got it into their head to engage in operations against Japan in the area of Otori Island. But they could not do anything because of the perfect Japanese defenses in this area. President Roosevelt, of all our antagonists, conceived the idea of restraining in the Pacific area Germany and Italy which were overwhelmingly dominant in Europe. This led to the decision to send a strong unit to the Aleutian Islands from which to operate against Japan.

This unit was formed by what battleships, cruisers, destroyers and naval forces which remained to America and Britain. This patched up fleet, escorting convoys, came out to the area of the Solomon Islands. On board the transports there seemed to be some of the marines which it had taken America many years to train. Speaking of action the American Navy Department told the world that it would be the first major offensive assumed by the United States. All this will show what great things America was expecting from the move.

Brilliant Results Achieved

The results which have been obtained by the Imperial Forces in the present battle are brilliant. Seventeen enemy war vessels are known to have been sent to the bottom. As for the enemy transport ships, 11 of them have thus far been sunk. The damage sustained by us is slight, as will be seen from the Imperial Headquarters com-

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SUCCESSIVE LOSSES LOWER U.S. MORALE

Soldiers Parade Streets, Radio Distorting News to Check Public Despair

Domei

SHONAN, August 9.—Formerly, the Chinese used to strut about the New York streets, proudly exhibiting badges showing their nationality but they have stopped wearing these insignias because the Chinese are frequently beaten up on the streets by Americans angered by defeats at Japan's hands, Shigeo Urano, a staff member of the New York branch of the Sumitomo Bank, revealed in an interview here.

Since Mr. Urano was allowed a certain amount of freedom in New York, from the time of the outbreak of the war until his evacuation on board the repatriation ship, he was able to make extremely interesting and revealing observations of the country in general, and the city in particular.

Soldiers Crowd Streets

The most conspicuous change in the city was that the streets were flooded with uniformed soldiers. So much so that one could see uniformed men even in the remotest nook of New York, Mr. Urano recollected.

At night, pedestrians became more scanty as the neon lights in

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AMERICA STAGGERED BY LATEST DEFEAT

Reaction to Battle Off Solomons and Indian Crisis Sounded by Asahi

The great victory of the Imperial Japanese Navy in the sea battle off the Solomon Islands has again shocked Britain and the United States. The Asahi Shimbun rang up, through international telephone service, their correspondent in Buenos Aires to hear the repercussions created in the United States and also to hear the public opinion in that country over the armed oppression now commenced by Britain against the Indian people.

Asahi Shimbun: The Imperial Headquarters here announced yesterday a big war result in the sea battle off the Solomon Islands. How is the story running at your end?

Buenos Aires Correspondent: The announcement of the Imperial Headquarters is also reported here. Yesterday the U. S. Navy Department announced to the effect that the U. S. Navy assumed an offensive in the Pacific and attacked the Solomons where Japanese Forces are stationed. The announcement of the U. S. Navy Department was very brief and merely stated that the U. S. Navy attacked the Solomon Islands. American newspapers added their speculation that besides the Navy, other forces are participating in the offensive. The evening edition of the local newspapers here which have just come off the press is carrying both Tokyo and Melbourne dispatches. The Tokyo news is prominently treated with details of the losses suffered by the Allied Combined Fleet. I presume this news is also being carried by American newspapers. Most of the newspapers here are reporting that a big sea battle took place in the waters near the Solomons and that the sea battle is still raging.

Q: How is the attitude of the United States toward the Battle off the Solomons compared with the Coral Sea Battle and the Battle off Midway?

U.S. Press Now Wary

A: At the time of the Battle off Midway, the American newspapers quickly reported that a big victory for the U.S. Navy had been scored, stating so many Japanese aircraft carriers, cruisers, etc. were sunk, streamlining the headlines. But in

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, August 11, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Significance of the War of Greater East Asia

MIYAKO—The announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the brilliant victories scored again by the Japanese Navy and its invincible Air Forces in the Sea Battle off Solomon Islands is ringing in the ears of all the nationals of Japan on the home front. Incidentally August 10, when the announcement was made public, was the very day on which the Imperial Navy merged victorious over the enemy in the great sea battle of Yellow Sea and therefore we can just imagine how delighted were our people in learning of the results of the battle while reminiscing of the resplendent victories also scored by the Imperial Navy in the Yellow Sea Battle.

The Solomon Sea Battle is said to have started on August 7 and continued on August 8, 9 and 10. This is enough to show that the battle was a bitter one lasting four consecutive days. In fact that it lasted for so many hours in succession is unprecedented in the annals of naval warfare.

The resplendent victories scored by the Imperial Navy and Naval Forces are all owing to the indomi-

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ENVOY NOMURA TALKS FRANKLY ON WAY HOME

Former Ambassador to Washington Is Gladdened by News of Victories

BARES SITUATION IN U.S.

Says He Saw Roosevelt and Hull Countless Times Prior to Outbreak of the War

Asahi Service

SHONAN PORT, August 9.—Ambassador Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, who boarded the Asama Maru, is now proceeding to an undisclosed strait in the Indian Ocean in delight because he has been set free from an eight-month gloomy internment, under which he was placed on December 8 last year.

On the morning of August 2, your correspondent visited Ambassador Nomura in his cabin to hear his first remarks to the motherland. First of all, the Ambassador talked of his impression, which he had obtained when boarding the Asama Maru, as follows:

"My eight-month life of internment was never bitter to me. But I felt as if I had been pressed down on the head all the while. It was very disagreeable. I am feeling relieved and am touched very much because I have been freed under the Rising Sun Flag from the inconvenient life."

Your correspondent asked Ambassador Nomura if he had received good news from Consul-General Takada, who went to America to receive him. The Ambassador expressed his delight when he learned that to cope with the present War, the Japanese Government, determined to wage a long-drawn conflict by carrying on the war on the one hand and effecting construction work on the other, has been steadily putting the policy into practice. The Ambassador also showed a sense of relief saying that he had received letters of consolation from his friends.

Due to Long Training

"I think," continued the Ambassador, "the war results of the Japanese Navy, especially the Naval Air Units, have attained in the various naval battles in the Pacific up to date, are solely attributable to their training of years. They have studied the types of the enemy warships so earnestly that they can describe the type of each warship in their minds. It is but natural that they should have overthrown the enemy, once they determined to do so. These war results are the crystallization of efforts at the stake of life. They form a sharp contrast with the announcements of the American navy. It seems the United States has lost the majority of her capital ships and aircraft carriers. Under the situation, when will she be able to assume an offensive upon Japan in the Pacific?"

Saying so, the Ambassador looked pleased at Japan's splendid strategy and unexpectedly swift operations in the naval battles at the start of the hostilities. Then, changing the topic of conversation, the Ambassador said:

Forced by Circumstances

"When I was offered the post of Ambassador to Washington, I couldn't but consider the matter for long in view of its important character. At last, however, circumstances forced me to assume the post and I was appointed Ambassador to Washington. That day, Ambassador Kumataro Honda (the then Japanese Ambassador to Nanking), visited and encouraged me in tears, saying 'Thank you! You have accepted the offer at last. The task of adjusting the relations between Japan and America will be extremely difficult.' I haven't forgotten this. Prior to my departure for the United States, I sounded out opinions of various quarters. I believed that the maintenance of peace in the Pacific and prevention of the extension of the European war by Japan and the United States would, after all, bring happiness to the human being.

"Regrettably, however, I failed in this important mission. I am no other than the commander of a defeated army, because I have not been able to accomplish my mission. As the proverb says, the defeated gen-

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FOES BEATEN OFF

Imperial Headquarters Issues Announcement At 3:30 p.m. Monday

U.S. HIDES WAR RESULTS

Americans Talk Only of Strategic Importance of Islands—Australia Shocked

Imperial Headquarters, at 3:30 p.m., Monday, announced that Japanese Naval Units beat off a strong enemy naval force which appeared in the Aleutian waters on August 8.

The Yomiuri-Hochi at 7:30 a.m. Monday called up its correspondent, Furukawa, at Buenos Aires and had him report in detail regarding what effect the Solomon Sea Battle had on America and Australia, as well as on Britain which is at present facing a serious crisis in connection with the Indian problem.

The conversation between the Yomiuri-Hochi and its correspondent Furukawa over the international telephone follows:

Yomiuri-Hochi: How does America announce the results of the Solomon Sea Battle?

Furukawa: All the evening editions here have made public the announcement by the Imperial Headquarters of the war results of the Solomon Sea Battle as it is, with banner headlines, but they failed to carry any announcement by America. The lengthy Washington dispatch gives only a minute account of how important the Solomon Islands are from the strategical standpoint, describing that if Japan occupies the islands, its position for staging an attack against Australia will be strengthened considerably, and that the ensuing crisis to confront the country will be mountingly intensified. The dispatch also says that the occupation of the islands by America would naturally dispel this very crisis and would enable it to maintain strategical connections with Australia and further facilitate it to stabilize all the bases in these regions and utilize them for an offensive war against Japan. Thus the dispatch only makes a commonplace description of the strategical importance of the islands and does not mention anything about the results of the sea battle, only stating that the battle is developing favorably.

Yomiuri-Hochi: It seems to have given a great shock to Australia doesn't it?

Furukawa: A Sydney dispatch states that John Curtin, Premier of Australia, is opining that America should be responsible for it, claiming that it has not yet sent any arms to Australia. The dispatch further states that Premier Curtin is stressing the fact that the defense of Australia is undoubtedly more important than that of both the Soviet Union and Chungking, but that America is unconcerned about it. On this same day Army Minister Francis Forde of Australia, is said to have stated that Australia is today confronting the most serious crisis ever since its history began, and that Japan is planning to attack it, thus virtually making a contradictory statement to what the Navy Department of the United States has announced; that the current war is undergoing a favorable development. At any rate, America and Australia have rallied and concentrated all their remaining naval strength and have been earnestly preparing for this encounter. Now that Japan has gained complete mastery over sea and air in the southern Pacific, there remains but a slim chance for America and Australia to launch an offensive war against it. However, owing to the mounting non-confidence of the entire American nation in the Government, America was obliged to do something about it and probably this led it to take such reckless action.

Yomiuri-Hochi: A fairly large number of merchantships have been sunk in the battle, we hear, but what were they carrying?

Furukawa: The announcement has it that they were carrying American and Australian soldiers.

Yomiuri-Hochi: Although America and Britain are again trying to feign ignorance regarding the war results of the Solomon Sea Battle, they surely can not but show signs of anxiety and restlessness concerning the uprising of India. How are they reporting the arrest of Gandhi and the frantic efforts on the part of Britain to cope with the situation now prevailing in India?

Furukawa: Today's evening edi-

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NIPPON UNITS TAKE SIAKOW IN CHEKIANG

Occupation Follows Successful Encirclement Operation—Enemy Crushed

Domei

CHEKIANG, August 10.—Sweeping forward in a half-circle, crack Japanese units on August 6 encircled some 2,000 enemy troops of the 105th division at Siakow, 30 kilometers south of Kiangshan, and at Paoan, to the south of Siakow, and on the evening of the same day occupied Siakow after smashing enemy resistance in the hills to the north.

Japanese Units suddenly opened up their offensive at dawn of the previous day south of Kiangshan, strategic railway junction on the Hangchow-Kiangshan Railway near the Chekiang-Kiangsi border, and by the following day advanced to a line connecting Sukialing, Sishan, Hutowshan and Chutaishan.

On August 7, the Japanese Forces began attacking from the east, west and north against the main enemy forces concentrated in the hills of Lienhwashan, north of Paoan, and after putting them to flight in a southward direction, occupied the entire area.

Citation Is Issued To Brave Units

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the center. These exploits may be recognized as being truly unparalleled.

A citation is hereby issued to the unit.

February 15, 1942

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the
Forces in the Malay Area.

The citation issued to both the Noguchi and Shimada tank units follows:

These units were attached to the Ando unit as the Matsui corps was engaged in a running fight with the enemy troops in retreat from the neighborhood of Kampor.

The two tank units, under the unified command of Toyosaku Shimada, commander of one of the units called after him, attacked the enemy positions in the vicinity of Tolorick. In this action they gave close cooperation to the infantry and engineering units. On January 7 at 5 a.m. braving the severe artillery fire of the enemy, they bravely dashed into the enemy positions. Penetrating the mine field which ran from end to end of the system of defenses, they trampled down the enemy positions. A fatal blow was dealt to the enemy troops on both sides of the road.

Then, unassisted by other arms, the tank units advanced to the neighborhood of Commander Watanabe of the advance guard of the units, to give but one example, frequently got out of his tank while shots were falling thickly about him and removed the contrivances to blast bridges placed by the enemy.

It fell to the lot of the units to overrun the enemy headquarters and artillery positions.

The exploits of the units made possible the fact that by noon on the same day the corps to which they belonged had caught and eliminated enemy troops of the strength of two brigades in a space about 20 kilometers in length and as many kilometers in depth.

As for the service rendered by the units in securing several important bridges while isolated amidst the enemy troops and in putting the corps to which they belonged at an advantage in the conduct of its subsequent operations against the enemy, it may be recognized as being highly distinguished.

A citation is hereby issued to the units.

February 15, 1942.

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander of the
Forces in the Malay Area.

Successive Losses Lower U.S. Morale

(Continued from Page 1)

show places including the Times Square were extinguished immediately after the outbreak of the hostilities, followed later by general black-outs.

In direct opposition to this, the streets were crowded in daytime, with a conspicuous show of Army and Navy uniforms, Mr. Urano observed.

Military men accompanied by women were loitering around the streets in just the same manner as in pre-wartime, showing clearly that the war has added little to their morale.

As usual the greatest following of the general populace was observed in moving picture houses or listening to the radio which the Government is using as a means to stir the nation's fighting spirit.

For instance, at regular intervals, radio announcers would remind the listeners, "Remember Pearl Harbor." The national anthem was sung at the end of every show at all moving picture theaters.

Mr. Urano did not fail to see the newsreels every week. He perceived that overseas war pictures were scanty even before December 8, and more emphasis was laid on the U.S. domestic defense programs.

Radio Distorting News

After the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, radio commentators were pressed into service to broadcast interpretations of war news, conveniently distorted to hide American defeats.

It was only toward the end of January that the moving picture record of the Pearl Harbor debacle was exhibited in New York. However, no details were shown, as the newsreel was fragmentary.

Mr. Urano did not perceive any shortage in daily necessities so far as New York City was concerned. Although the prices soared, there were apparent signs that a great deal of stock existed, even of commodities whose manufacture was prohibited.

On the other hand, an extreme shortage was observed in rubber. Even to buy a single eraser, Mr. Urano was compelled to go to a wholesale store. No rubber goods were on the market, and the automobile industries and car owners were suffering from a severe shortage of tires.

American defeats at the hands of the Japanese, so carefully concealed by the U.S. Government, will sooner or later be exposed to the American people.

U.S. Hides Losses From Its People

(Continued From Page 1)

tions are are all filled with articles about the Solomon Sea Battle, the Indian Problem and the German-Soviet war, and no mention whatever is made of Gandhi's arrest.

F.I.C. Hails Nippon Victory

Domei

SAIGON, August 9.—Citizens of French Indo-China hailed the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announcement disclosing the Japanese Navy scored an overwhelming victory over the combined Anglo-American fleet off the Solomon Islands, it was learned today.

The announcement was anxiously awaited by the citizens in view of the fact that the Sydney radio made a broadcast last night disclosing that a gigantic naval battle was taking place between the Japanese and Anti-Asia fleets in the southwestern Pacific.

Meanwhile, 44 British diplomats who gathered at the quay in order to board the diplomat exchange ship, Tatuta Maru, were extremely disappointed when they were informed of the stunning setback their fleets had again suffered at the hands of the Japanese in the southwest Pacific.

Bravery and Daring Of Tank Units Told

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeded in securing the bridge.

On the other hand, the main force of the Noguchi contingent, which was following the Shimada unit, collaborated with an infantry corps in the northern sector of the Sulim River and was marching on. However, its advance was checked by the vigorous resistance of the enemy in an unknown hamlet. Imagining that the infantry corps would arrive on or after the following day, the Shimada contingent maintained its foothold on the bridges in the north and south of the Sulim River as well as the central region of the river and decided to defend them.

Entrusting the defense of these bridges afterward to its vanguard, the Shimada contingent had another of its unit stabilize its foothold on the bridge in the north, while the Sato contingent was charged with the task of dealing a crushing blow to the enemy forces in the areas near the bridge in the south.

Under such operations, the unit under the direct command of Contingent Commander Sato, while making its southward march, was exposed to the enemy firing and finally Commander Sato and four of his men were killed in action dying a glorious death. Those tanks which were under command of Sato are said to have remained around Commander Sato's tank until sunset on that day to defend it, resisting the concentrated attack directed by the enemy forces against them.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

table and undaunted fighting spirit of the servicemen who are always resolutely determined not to give in until they deal a coup de grace to the enemy, ever ready to give their lives away for the sake of their country.

Japan's Mastery of the Sea

CHUGAI—Not only has the Imperial Navy occupied almost all of the bases in the Southwestern Pacific but it has also successfully extended its operations to the Alleutians as well as to the Eastern Pacific. Under the circumstances, America and Britain have been concentrating their efforts to recoup their waning strength and have been waiting for an opportunity to launch an offensive war against Japan. However, before America and Britain could show off whatever striking power they had in their much advertised offensive war against Japan, it was nipped in the bud when the Imperial Navy and its powerful Air Force again dealt a squashing blow to their fleet in the Solomon Sea Battle.

In connection with the Sea Battle off the Solomons, Premier Curtin, of Australia, is said to have stated that the Allies have been preparing for weeks for whatever operations they developed in the Solomon Sea Battle. To be sure, the Allies have been trying to get the Imperial Naval and Air Force to break up in parts, by attacking the Japanese-occupied islands in the Aleutians on one hand and the Japanese-occupied bases in the southern Pacific on the other. However, what strategical operations they may unfold, the results would be just the same for the invincible imperial Navy and its Air Force, which are invariably prepared to meet the enemy anywhere and anytime.

OGAKI UNIT HELPED MALAYAN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page 1)

tic rifles, rifles, pistols, ammunitions and a large number of corpses.

Meanwhile, the Yamazaki Detachment left for the city of Muar at 2 p.m. on January 16, and arriving at its destination at 5 p.m., came in contact with an enemy unit numbering some 2,000 strong. Here, too, the Japanese Forces were numerically handicapped, but in the ensuing thirty minutes of relentless attack, beat back the enemy and occupied the barracks in the city. The war results scored in battles around Simpang Jelam follow:

Bodies left behind by the enemy	250
Spoils of War:	
Trucks	125
Chase guns	2
Automatic cannons	5
Machine-guns	10
Light machine-guns	20
Rifles	160

Other types of arms.... Many

Battles in the Vicinity of Bakri

On January 18, while the Nishimura Unit was attacking the enemy position in the Bakri sector, the Ogaki Unit was instructed to sever the means of enemy retreat, and starting out from its base at 4:30 p.m. on the same day, reached the coastal region through rubber plantations and jungle. The Shigematsu Detachment, which was in the lead, was ordered to proceed to the main highway to block the enemy, whereupon the detachment marched through the jungle and occupied an enemy position.

As soon as the Shigematsu Detachment opened fire, the enemy retaliated with even more vigor with the result that no gains were made for sometime. Moreover, the number of wounded increased considerably among the Shigematsu Detachment, but the men nevertheless successfully blocked the enemy and performed their duty.

On the other hand, the Yamaguchi Detachment launched an assault on Bakri from the coastal road early on the morning of January 19. The enemy offered a desperate resistance with the aid of an influential tank unit, and the terrific battle lasted for two hours, during the course of which Captain Yamaguchi died in action while many others were either killed or wounded.

Lieutenant Tominaga then assumed command and a fierce hand-to-hand fight continued in different fronts. Though further casualties were caused on the Japanese side, men fought bravely, determined to hold fast to their ground.

At noon on the following day, the enemy, with the aid of trench mortars, concentrated its fire on the besieging forces, and Commander Tominaga likewise fell victim to one of the enemy bullets. In spite of the fierce attack of the enemy forces, the Yamaguchi Detachment carried on, and at 4:30 p.m. succeeded in driving the enemy away.

Enemy Dispersed

With the nightfall, the enemy again launched an attack from all directions with the result that Commander Shigematsu, who was now personally taking the command as Lieutenant Tominaga had died in action, was seriously injured. Nevertheless, resolved to drive away the enemy, the Japanese Forces fought with increased vigor and dispersed the enemy forces.

Thus, annihilating the enemy units in cooperation with the frontal attack of other Japanese Units, a glorious end was brought to the Simpang Jelam and Bakri operations. During this campaign in Bakri sector, the Imperial Forces captured innumerable munitions, rolling-stock and other arms.

TALK IS DELIVERED BY CAPTAIN HIRAIDE

(Continued From Page 1)

munique announcing the results obtained by the Japanese in the battle.

That is to say, the scout planes of the Imperial Forces discovered the Anglo-American combined fleet in the waters off Solomon Islands early on the morning of August 7 and reported immediately to the Japanese fleet and air units. Our fighter planes left their base at once and launched a daring attack on the enemy warships as well as on the transports. The enemy planes took off from their vessels to intercept the fierce attack, but during the ensuing dog-fight, more than 41 enemy craft were sent crashing to the sea in flames.

On the following day, our torpedo-planes cornered the enemy fleet, and braving a terrific squall which started just about that time, carried out their death-defying attacks on the enemy inflicting serious damage on the enemy vessels which, by this time, were fleeing in all directions.

No sooner had the unit of the torpedo-planes finished its deadly attack than our surface ships started a terrific and incessant bombardment. With the advent of nightfall, the attack on the enemy was intensified, and, like Nobunaga Oda at the Battle of Okehazama, the Commander himself assuming the lead, carried the fight into the enemy formation, wiping out the enemy capital ships and scoring a decisive victory.

The striking blow thus dealt on the enemy, having more strength than our fleet, is attributable partly to the fact that the enemy was caught napping, but it verifies once again that there is a world of a difference between the superior strategy employed by the Japanese Forces and that of the enemy.

(To be Concluded)

Wang Encourages Cadets

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 8.—President Wang Ching-wei in addressing the second term of the Central Military Officers Training Corps held here recently stressed to the cadets on the rehabilitation of China and the safeguarding of East Asia.

Japanese Leaders Feted

C.P.S.

NANKING, August 7.—Li Paisheng, Secretary-General of the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission, entertained recently in his official residence Mr. Asahina, vice-chief of the Japanese Youth Movement Corps, and Mr. Miyamoto, director of the National Defense Training Department of the Japanese Youth Movement Corps, who had been invited to visit China by the New Citizens' Movement Promotion Commission.

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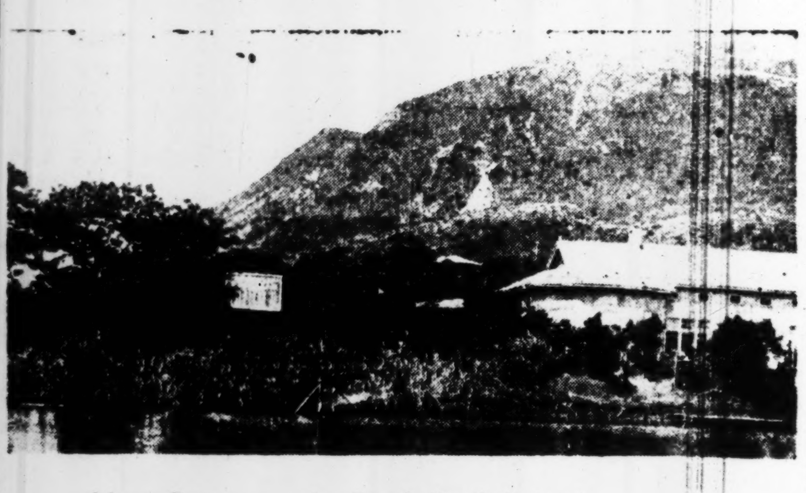

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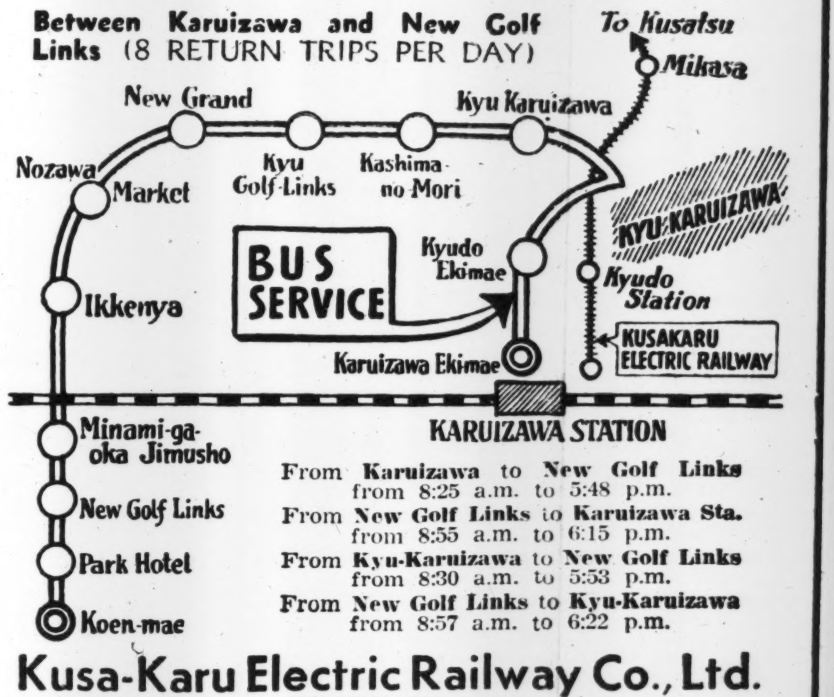

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ANCIENT TREASURE TELLS OF OLD CHINA

Artists Follow Six Canons Enunciated by Famous Painter, Hsieh Ho

The Chinese pottery horse is very old. He was well over a thousand when he joined the collection but he has lost none of his proud grace; his green and orange and creamy glaze has acquired an opalescence with the passing centuries. He is a steed of Arabian and Mongolian type, with a lovely, long Arabian head, for he came into being during China's great "Golden Age" of art and literature—the T'ang dynasty—when this ancient country was open first to foreign influence.

There was at this time intercourse with India, with Persia, with Turkey and other countries to the west. It was a wonderful age to be born in, and the Chinese horse probably remembers words which might have fallen from the lips of the potter who fashioned him from clay, words written in the second century of the Christian era by a poet Meo Yung:

He who has seen little
Is easily astonished.
He sees a camel and exclaims:
"A horse with a swollen back!"

He turns his head away from the T'ang court spread out below the balcony on which he stands, away from the great wooden Buddha and the smaller bodhisattvas, the yellow chrysanthemums around the courtyard pool, and the long goldfish moving through the water.

Memories of Old Times

He fixes his glazed brown eyes on another example of T'ang pottery, a figure much larger than himself but glowing with the same cream and yellow and green hues, a smiling Arhat or disciple of the Buddha, whose eyes are the bright eyes of a thinker, whose tips are parted as it in wondering contemplation.

Perhaps he is thinking of the older Chinese teachings, learned centuries before those of Buddha were introduced into China, the teachings of Confucius and those of Lao-Tzu, and perhaps the half-smile is occasioned by the lines of the T'ang poet, Po Chu-i:

"Those who speak know nothing;
Those who know are silent.
These words, as I am told,
Were spoken by Lao-Tzu.
If we are to believe that Lao-Tzu
Was himself one who knew,
How comes it that he wrote a book
Of five thousand words?

Whatever their memories, these works of a period which extended from 618 to 907 A.D., they have been remarkably preserved and form an important link between the earlier pottery, the cruder tomb pieces in the shape of farm animals, and the later, delicate, moonlight-colored wares of the Sung dynasty, and the brilliantly colored vases of the Ming.

Yet they are the humbler products of China's art, as are also the ancient bronzes, the small bronze figure of a Mongolian youth, holding two sticks atop of which are birds, and the bells and the many circular mirrors green with patina.

Chinese Painting

It is the art of painting which is held pre-eminent by the Chinese, and the Shanghai art lover finds water colors of amazing depth and beauty, indicating the growth of Chinese culture from its beginnings many thousand years ago, in the grassy valley of the Wei River, through the various brilliant dynasties, ending in the revolution of 1911 which overthrew the last of the dynasties—the Manchou.

While very little, comparatively, remains of the works of the earlier Chinese masters, the practice of imitating them has given copies and repetition of famous designs which leave no doubt of the greatness of this calligraphy art.

Whether one is beholding the serene Buddhist paintings of the T'ang period, landscapes of the Sung dynasty (960 to 1270 A.D.), the animal or flower paintings of the Yuan or Mongol period (1280 to 1388 A.D.) the decorative works of the Ming dynasty (1388 to 1644 A.D.) or those of subsequent periods, one is impressed with the close relationship of the painting to calligraphy or handwriting.

In China the artists have been scholars, and the ink-brush strokes employed in writing have always played a dominant part in painting both on silk and on paper. This has meant thorough discipline of eye and thought and hand to produce the unerring bold line which must, because of the medium, be right the first time.

Throughout the ages, Chinese artists have observed the famous Six Canons enunciated, at the end of the fifth century, by the painter Hsieh Ho. One translator gives these rules as follows:

1. A picture should be inspired and possess life in itself.
2. The framework should be calligraphically established.
3. In drawing conform to their natural properties.
5. In planning the composition one should observe consistency and propriety in the relation of things.
6. The drawing should be guided by former masters.

It was shortly after Hsieh Ho established there canons, about 530 A. D., that the first known general collection of polite literature was published in 30 volumes.

Correcting the Texts

In 556 A. D., while Europe was plunged in the "Dark Ages," the Emperor Wen-hsuan commanded 12 outstanding scholars to examine the classics and make sure that the texts were correct. This meant collecting over 300 manuscripts, from all parts of the country, and carefully checking every passage.

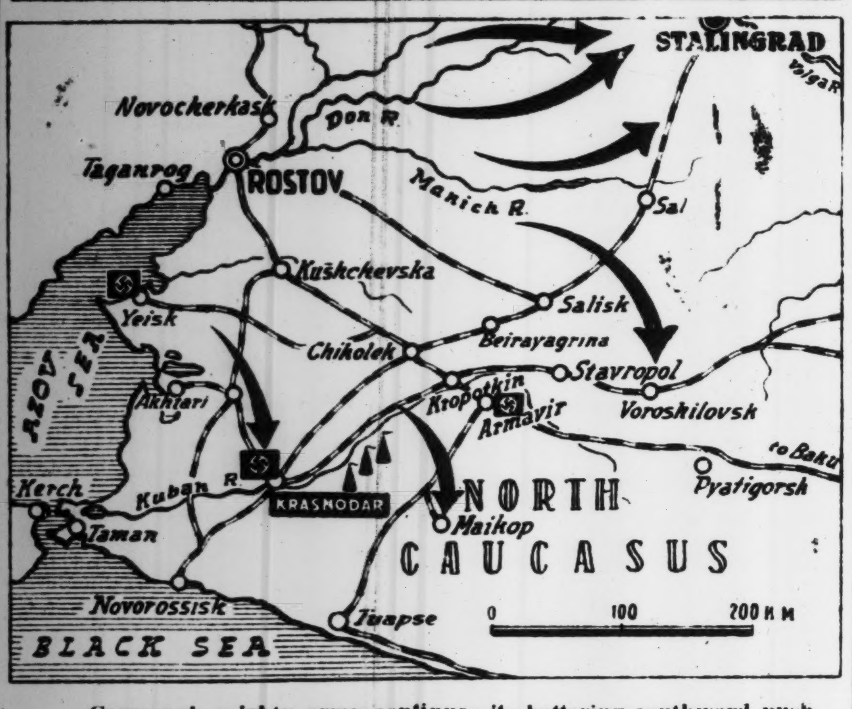
A painting in one local collection shows the scholars with their boy, engaged in comparing the texts. The scholar who forms the principal figure in the composition is seated on a folding stool, writing with a brush, while attendants hold an inkstone, brush and scrolls. Trays laden with refreshments are close at hand.

This work, probably executed about the eleventh century, is considered by some critics a copy of a painting by Yen Li-pen, one of the greatest painters of the seventh century.

One reason why sculpture in China has never been esteemed as highly as in the West is the fact that the fine arts, chiefly painting, have been the arts practiced by the scholars, and it was the literati who, by a system of official examination, were appointed to government posts of importance, becoming the accepted critics and the arbiters of taste.

The oldest civil service examination in the world was established under the Han rulers, between 204 B.C. and 221 A.D. Officials were selected for office according to their literary achievement. Until recent times a knowledge of the classic poems was considered a first principle of education. Eunice Tietjen says, "No one might attain to any position of authority, even such an unlikely one as the equivalent of chief of police of the city of Peking, without a profound knowledge of poetry."

Krasnodar and Maikop Fall



Germany's mighty army continues its battering southward push capturing in rapid succession points which are vital to the Soviets. Krasnodar, Capital of the Kuban area, and center of strategic industries has been captured. The victorious Germans have also entered Maikop, center of the important Maikop oil fields.

HORI DENOUNCES ARREST OF INDIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

greedy and ruthless as it was when Britain conquered India.

A small number of Indian people who might have expected some sort of compromise between India and Britain like the post-war independence, or who might have been satisfied with a nominal independence, allowing the stationing of allied force in India must have definitely realized that there can not be any half-way measure to settle the primary question of the independence, and that independence of India, like the independence of any other country, must be won immediately and completely or India must submit forever to the despotism and slavery at the hands of the British Government as they have been forced to do hithertofore.

Must Fight for Freedom

All the Indian people, regardless of religions, classes, political ideas, or occupations, must have now realized that the Indian independence, for which many of their forefathers have suffered and sacrificed their lives, can only be won by the Indian people by determined fight. The British Government who had waged 7 years of bloody war before they conceded independence even to the people of the same Anglo-Saxon blood, the United States, will never be persuaded to grant independence to the Indians by reasoning, negotiation or entreaties but by the bitterest fight. We can well imagine the grim determination and self sacrificing spirit of those Congress leaders and Indian people who have either been arrested or subjected to the British violence in their own land. The sufferings and tribulations which these patriotic Indians may undergo behind the British bars are precious offerings at the altar of India's independence. The spirit of these Indian leaders as well as that of those patriots who have already shed their precious blood for the cause of Indian independence will no doubt be shared by every one of the 400 millions of the Indian people, who, I am sure, will never allow the sacrifices of their leaders and their patriots to be wasted in vain.

Tientsin Boosts Cotton

PEKING—In order to encourage the improvement of cotton growing, 350 inspectors have been sent by the North China Cotton Growing Association to the different cotton growing districts of Tientsin to give instructions to the farmers for better harvest. Prizes will be granted to the best products and harvests.

War Song Encouraged

PEKING—Highly admiring the prize-winning song on the general march of the Japanese Army in Greater East Asia which was obtained by a competition sponsored by the local Hsin Min Pao in Peking, the authorities of all universities, middle grade schools, and primary schools in North China have taken steps to encourage the singing of this song among their pupils.

AMERICA STAGGERED BY LATEST DEFEAT

(Continued From Page 1)

the present case the American newspapers are not singing of any victory but are merely stating that the battle is still raging. It looks as though the U.S. Navy authorities are now careful not to talk big and disappoint the public afterward. Both Britain and the United States received repeated and urgent calls from the Soviet Union to open up a second front in Europe during this year, and while the United States diffused propaganda that it would help the Soviet Union, the U.S. authorities have found out that, under the present state of affairs in which the Soviet Union is meeting with defeat after defeat, it could do nothing to aid the Soviet Union. Accordingly, the U.S. authorities have hit upon the idea of assuming a little offensive in the Pacific with a view to placating the discontent of Britain and the Soviet Union against the United States. This is the view held by some of the observers here.

Among the military experts in the United States, it has become a question as to what amount of fighting power a naval fleet could display against the Japanese Forces in the Southern Pacific, which have both land and naval bases. Accordingly, some of the observers in the United States think that the present move was taken by the United States because there is no other way to prevent the activities of the Japanese Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, especially in the waters near Australia.

Q: We hear that Australia is simply panic-stricken!

A: At the time of the second Churchill-Roosevelt conversations, the first importance in material aid and dispatch of American troops was attached to the Soviet Union, second to Britain, third to Chungking, fourth to India and last to Australia, but with the expansion of the activities of the Japanese Forces to the Solomons, the American newspapers urged the necessity of removing the menace from the last-mentioned country, because Australia has been much threatened and the communications between the United States and the Southwestern Pacific have also come to be threatened. I, therefore, think the present move of the United States is based upon such consideration.

Q: Now we should like to hear about the repercussions in the United States over the Indian problem. We have already received news of the arrest of Gandhi, Nehru, Azad and other leaders and that the civil disobedience movement has been started in India. What is the attitude of the United States toward the Indian situation?

A. In a few words, it is the concensus of opinion that a frontal clash between Britain and India is unavoidable. Both Roosevelt and Hull are as silent as an oyster on the Indian problem. A report has arrived that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a message to the President asking him to intervene at the eleventh hour, but from present indications, the United States does not seem to move. The 7-point declaration made as a result of the Roosevelt-Churchill Atlantic Conference stated that the Allies are fighting for the sake of the oppressed nations. India lost no time in asking if the clause also applied to India. Both Britain and the United States did not think of India when preparing the 7-point declaration, but the Indian problem has become gradually serious.

The United States thought that the way Britain was acting toward India was very clumsy. She wants to intervene, but unless she acts carefully, there is the risk of being accused of helping British imperialism which will have a great repercussion upon the democratic school of opinion in the United States. As in the case of the last Great War, the United States declared racial self-determination and the respect for sovereignty and integrity of nations, and for this reason, if the United States tries to bring pressure to bear upon India, the United States will expose a great inconsistency and for that reason she is unable to extend a helping hand to Britain.

This is the situation America is now finding herself in. The United States is making maneuvers through the President's emissary Johnson, but the opinion is gaining strength that now that the situation has come to such a pass, the relations between India and Britain will have to go as far as it can go.

THAI PREMIER'S SON SUPPORTS WAR AIMS

Says Declaration of War on Allies Wise Move Upon Return to Shonan

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—Thailand's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain was a wise and timely move, Ananta Kittasangka, son of Thai Premier Field Marshal Luang Pibul Songgram, declared on his arrival here yesterday evening on the exchange ship, Conte Verde.

Mr. Kittasangka returned home from the United States as a member of a Thai student group of 18 persons.

He said that he had been studying in France and Belgium for a few years before the outbreak of the second World War, together with his sister.

"Only three days before the German advance into Belgium, we proceeded to the United States and entered Purdue University, in Indiana," he related. "I remained in school even after Thailand's declaration of war on the United States. The general sentiment of the fellow students was not favorable toward us Thai students.

"I am convinced that in declaring war, the Thai Government took an absolutely just and wise step, and I also think we have done the right thing in deciding to return to our fatherland.

"There are still over 100 Thai students in the United States, and I hope they will be able to return to Thailand as soon as possible."

The Thai student groups which left the United States with 18 members, added another on July 21 when a baby was born to Prince and Princess Chakra-Panta at Lourenco Marques, while the party was on board the Gripsholm waiting for the Conte Verde to arrive in the African port.

Brazil Scapegoat of U.S.

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 10.—The Brazilian people as a whole are not anti-Japanese but their conduct toward Japan since the start of hostilities has been compelled to a large extent by the Washington inspired attitude of the Brazilian Administration, according to Itaro Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to Brazil, who arrived here yesterday aboard the Italian repatriation liner, Conte Verde.

"When war broke out, the Brazilian Government introduced many restrictions affecting the Japanese communities, but more recently several of these have been modified," he stated.

Mr. Ishii attributed this action on the part of the Brazilian Government to growing realization of the important role played by the Japanese in the daily economic life of Brazil. He said the only major restriction affecting Japanese in Brazil at the time of his departure was an order limiting the movement and travel of foreign nationals.

The Ambassador, moreover, said war news entering Brazil had been regulated to a large extent by the Press Control Bureau attached to the President's office.

Concerning his trip, the returning Ambassador recalled his six previous visits to former Singapore and added he never was so impressed as when the Conte Verde arrived and the passengers aboard were greeted by a host of their compatriots.

HAINAN ISLAND TO GET AMPLE ELECTRIC POWER

Present Plans Call for Building Of Gigantic Generating Facilities in Few Years

Domei

FUKUOKA, August 8.—When electric power generating facilities are completed within the next few years by the Japan Nitrogen Company, sufficient power will be supplied to meet the demand of Hainan Island, declared Mr. Kiyoshi Ikeda, chief administrator of Hainan Island, who arrived here this afternoon en route to Tokyo, where he will explain the 1943 budget for reconstruction of the island to the Government.

Utmost efforts are being expended, the chief administrator declared, to increase the present rise in production by five times within the next few years.

Mr. Ikeda said 70 Japanese farmers were invited to the island to engage in agricultural work.

Meantime, Mr. Ikeda continued, cultural activities are being pushed by the Japanese administration, while education authorities are making middle schools on the island.

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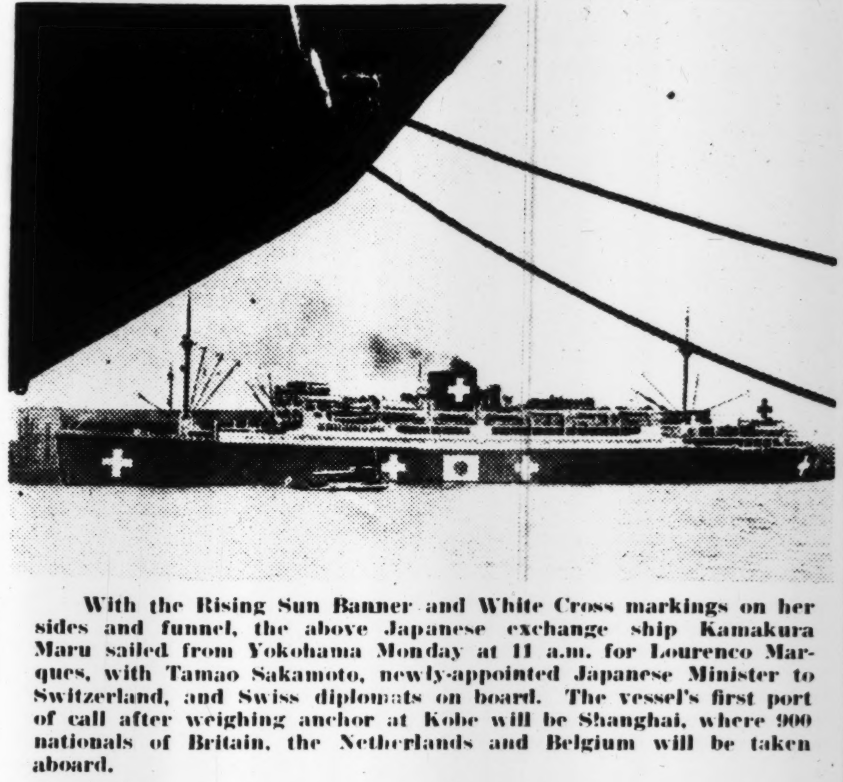
Kamakura Maru Sails



With the Rising Sun Banner and White Cross markings on her sides and funnel, the above Japanese exchange ship Kamakura Maru sailed from Yokohama Monday at 11 a.m. for Lourenco Marques, with Tamao Sakamoto, newly-appointed Japanese Minister to Switzerland, and Swiss diplomats on board. The vessel's first port of call after weighing anchor at Kobe will be Shanghai, where 900 nationals of Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium will be taken aboard.

Envoy Nomura Talks Frankly On Way Home

(Continued From Page 1)

eral doesn't talk of his battle. At present, I am not disposed to talk on the topic of the Japanese-American negotiations with the people in general. Because of this, I want to serve the country calmly as a national as soon as I return to Japan. This is the frame of my mind at present."

When the scribe questioned the Ambassador as to how many times he saw President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull until the Ambassador handed to Hull on December 7 Japan's final reply which was meant for an ultimatum, the Ambassador said:

Overwhelmed With Emotion

"I had conversations with Roosevelt and Hull time out of number. I cannot say for certain offhand, but when I recollect the U.S.-Japanese negotiations conducted during the eight months since February 14 last year, when I made a historic presentation of my credentials to Roosevelt in the presence of Hull and until December 7, when I, together with Ambassador Kurusu, handed to Hull Japan's final reply, I am overwhelmed with a deep emotion."

Ambassador Nomura has his own personal views regarding America's future strategy against Japan, the future of the Reich-Soviet war, and the sorry plight of Britain judging from the Pacific sea battles and the consequent European situation. Furthermore, His Excellency is fully coversant with the history of the United States centering around the Independence War, the Civil War and the First World War, and it is only natural that the Ambassador has views of his own in regard to the various problems America will be faced with in the future. His Excellency was attached to the Japanese Embassy as a naval attache at the time of the Great War and was on intimate terms with President Roosevelt when he was Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, but taking into consideration the effects of his opinion on the foregoing problems, he avoided touching them and stated regarding the First World War:

"In the early stage of the First World War, the feelings in the United States were unfriendly to Japan on account of the so-called 21 demands made by Japan to China, but with the progress of the war, the relationship between Japan and the United States gradually improved, leading to the conclusion of the Ishii-Lansing Agreement in 1917, by virtue of which the United States admitted the special interests of Japan in Manchuria. With the participation of the United States in the Great War the American Navy began to be busy in the Atlantic. At one time Japan went to the trouble of defending Hawaii with its Navy."

There is a big difference between a joint defense of and an attack on Hawaii, but in making the above remarks the Ambassador no doubt meant to say that with the progress of the present war a change in domestic conditions is likely to take place in the United States. The fact that the Ambassador refrained from touching on various future problems of the United States is probably due to the consideration that all Japan has to do is to fight out the war to the last with the full realization that it is going to be an enduring combat. Accordingly, your correspondent refrained from disturbing the mind of the Ambassador any further and concluded the interview.

Death Notice

On August 7th, Margaret Fachtmann.
(née Kildoyle) in Korea.

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Clashes Occur In Many Cities As Indians Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

dian freedom has begun.

Pointing out the fact that the day on which the All-India Committee approved the Quit India resolution was the 8th, the same day of the month as the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Bose said this was a revelation of God and added that the fate of Britain can be said to have been decided already.

Speaking over the radio last night, Mr. Bose urged 400,000,000 Indians to be devoted to the cause of emancipation of their motherland in defiance of every British pressure.

Immediately on reports that prominent Indian nationalists had been arrested, the Indian Independence League wired messages of encouragement to all branch offices of the organization and urged 2,110,000 Indians resident in Greater East Asia to rise for their country

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切支丹宗門来朝實記

'The Real Record of the Arrival of Christianity in Japan'

A translation of an anonymous work written in the 5th year of Horeki (1755)

Part 3

In this judgment they were all unanimous. Over three hundred of them, clad in armor under their priestly robes, went in procession to the palace and handed up a written complaint; others, in a great crowd, carried the sacred shrine of the god, and with much noise and tumult went to complain, alarming the Emperor greatly. The Emperor immediately assembled his high council, and sent Hiromasa as a messenger to Nobunaga, saying: "I am glad that, on account of the respect you have for Buddhism, you are now building a temple at Kyoto; but as no temple must be called by the name of the year except Yenriyakuji, I feel greatly troubled on account of the complaint of the priests. You will therefore at once change the name of the temple."

Padre Furaten

Nobunaga was much displeased, but as it was an Imperial command, he could not disobey, and accordingly changed the name into Nambanji. Nobunaga's resentment was deep, as he had built the temple himself. He said to Urugan: "As your bigoted opponents are many and you are alone, you will find it difficult to propagate your religion; you had better send to Namban and call some priests to help you, and spread abroad religion as widely as possible." At the same time he gave him land in the province of Goshu that would yield a revenue of 500 Kwan (about 80 Ryo). Urugan, smiling, did as he was told, and sent a letter to the King of Namban in order to call Padre Furaten, as he had before promised. The letter was as follows:

"All things are favorable in Japan; through the orders of Nobunaga I am prospering greatly in propagating religion as I wish. Therefore call Furaten, and send him to Japan as quickly as possible."

Besides this he wrote a letter to Furaten. The King was greatly rejoiced, and quickly sent for Furaten and told him to go at once to Japan and assist Urugan in accomplishing his great object. Furaten replied "that Japan could not be brought into subjection by religious arts merely."

The King asked: "What plan then would you adopt?"

Furaten replied: "Most men are afflicted with either poverty or disease; if I went to Japan I would aid the poor by giving them gold and silver, and the sick I would supply with medicine, and thus deliver them from poverty and disease; explaining the three words—the past, present and future—and convincing them by various miracles; then with the mirror of three worlds (the past, present and future worlds) which I possess, I would lead them as I did the Chinese, and so bring Japan for the most part into submission, and then your Majesty can take such measures as you think best."

The King was greatly rejoiced, and consulting with General Goki, he got ready gold and silver and many kinds of medicine. Now, in a place called Nambikodo, there were some wonderful and celebrated physicians who had received their education in India. Two of these, one called Gerikori, the other Yariisu, both Irmaos, were associated with Furaten and sent to Japan, their expenses defrayed by the taxes received from fifteen of the Eastern provinces.

Arrival at Iki

Now, after the lapse of many days, they arrived near Nagasaki in the province of Hizen, but Furaten, examining the heavenly conjunctions, said: "If the ship stops at Nagasaki some calamity will befall us; if we put into a Northern province all will be well." Now this he said because he feared that Takashige, the Prince of Hizen, would certainly interfere with him, on account of the deception practiced on him before by Nobunaga, in getting Urugan to his castle at Azuchi, and not because of any signs he saw in the heavens. Therefore, passing by Nagasaki and Tsushima, they landed on the island of Iki.

The Prince of this country hearing of it, and fearing that if he allowed the foreigners to enter Japan without restraint some trouble might grow out of it, would not let them land until he had examined them. But an interpreter telling him that Nobunaga had sent for these men from Namban, and showing him letters that had been written to Nobunaga and Urugan, through fear of the power of Nobunaga, he suffered them to land. From there they sailed in a Japanese ship and landed at Obama in the province of Wakasa; from thence they went to the Namban monastery, where they met Urugan.

Meeting with Nobunaga

They all greatly rejoiced in meeting, and passed the time in talking. After resting four or five days they went to Azuchi, and stopped as before in the temple of Myohoji. The three men afterwards went to the castle and were introduced to Nobunaga. The ceremonies were the same as on the previous occasions, when Urugan was received. The presents were of five kinds, i.e., a ruby censer, one ball of musk, an agate cane, ten tiger skins and fifty pieces of woollen cloth of different colors.

Furaten was ten feet and a half in height, his hair and beard were yellow, and his dress the same as Urugan's. After being handsomely entertained, they took leave of Nobunaga and returned to the monastery of Namban.

After these things the Padre and Brothers put their wits together and devised various plans. Furaten, in order to aid the sick, having brought a large quantity of medicinal plants, requested Nobunaga to give him a large plot of ground, where he might plant the seed. A suitable place was found in Ibukiyama, in the province of Omi, and a plantation of two miles square was laid out for this purpose.

Monastery of Namban

The Monastery of Namban became daily more grand, adorned with the richest ornaments of gold and precious stones, and brocade hangings. The perfume of the sweetest incense penetrated the nostrils of persons passing along outside the gate. Not only the people of the five provinces around Kyoto but those from the Island of Shikoku, and from the eastern and western provinces, came in great numbers to Kyoto, to see the temple of Namban. Every day persons were sent to hunt up and bring the outcasts and beggars who slept under the bridges, the incurable sick left to die in the hills and moors, besides the very sick and hard to cure, from every place. To the poor money was given, and out of every ten that the Brothers prescribed for, eight or nine were restored to health. Clothing was also given them; those who were yesterday wearing rags, today were wrapped in silk. The number of those who blessed their beneficence could not be counted.

The two Brothers would say to these persons thus: "The reason we came so far to Japan was because of the command of the King of Namban. The country of Namban has 42 provinces, and is a hundred times larger than Japan, but being the real King of Heaven, and worshipping Jesus, there are no severely sick persons in it; and because the King rules his people with kindness, the countrty is prosperous and rich. It is entirely owing to the benevolence of the King, that we are sent to a country in which the religion of Jesus has not yet been propagated; we come to help the sick and afflicted—and the two Padres to teach religion. As this religion has not yet been spread in Japan, the poor and sick people abound; consequently, thieves and dissolute persons are numerous. If in this world we commit sin, we cannot attain to eternal life in the next. All this comes from not worshipping Jesus.

"Now let us show what you will be in the next world." So saying, they brought out the Mirror of the Three Worlds, and told them to look into it, one after the other. Some appeared to have the head of a cow, some with a horse's face, and others with shapes of various kinds of birds. "Alas how lamentable will be our condition in the next world," they all said, crying in sorrow.

Then the two Brothers said: "If you would have your sins blotted out, you must obey the religion of the God of Heaven. First learn this prayer." So saying, they gave them the Rosary called Gondatsu, having 42 beads, and repeated this prayer: "Shigo shoten haraiso uzen shumaro." They told them every time they said this prayer they must tell one of the beads of the Rosary, and continue saying it for seven days, so their sins would be blotted out without any doubt; then they should show themselves to the head Padre of the monastery and receive the great conversion, and their going to the good place in the next world be perfectly sure. There, too, they would be allowed to worship Jesus.

Seven Days of Prayer

When he said these things they all greatly rejoiced, and as they were instructed, confined themselves to the house, saying over the prayer and telling the Rosary. After the seven days were accomplished, under the guidance of the Brothers they went to the dwelling place of the Padre. This shone and glittered with golden ornaments, and was filled with the odor of the most fragrant perfume; they could hardly believe it belonged to this world.

The two Padres, in red and golden robes, sat benignantly, so that they doubted whether they might not be the living body of God Himself. Then the Brother said to them: "You have now been made to perform that which was painful and difficult; your diseases are cured; for seven days you have particularly observed these religious duties. Now behold the blessed results." So they caused them to look into the mirror they had seen before, and lo their appearance had completely changed, their skin had become of the color of the finest gold, and their countenances so beautiful that without thinking, they exclaimed, "Oh, how glorious!" and shed tears of admiration.

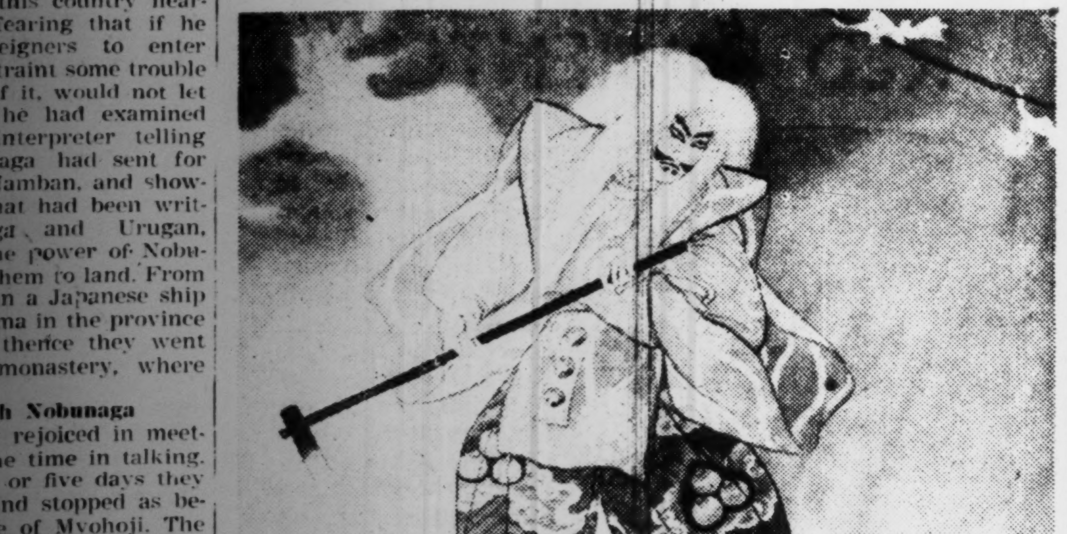
The Padre then said to them: "If such are the wonderful changes from performing these religious duties for the short space of seven days only, what shall be said of constant faith? That you would then become like God Himself in the future state there can be no doubt. If, in addition, you altogether worship Jesus and the King of Heaven; although you should be at once broken on the wheel, or cut to pieces, in the future world you would certainly be saved by the power of Jesus, whom you should worship in faith." So saying, he brought out a thing called a cross; this was made of gold, the upper part was two inches square, with a handle two feet long, and on both sides full of sharp points like a radish grater; then having made them bare their bodies, with this cross he scraped and tore their backs. The pain was excessive and the blood flowed. He anointed their right and left hands with the blood and made them join them together.

Happiness in Paradise

"The Honorable Founder of this Christianity, called Jesus, also called Lord of Heaven, is the Creator of all things, of heaven and earth, sun, moon, animals, trees, and grass, Who treats all alike as His children. Still, in these last times, people through their wicked hearts and corrupt lusts, oppose the Heart of Jesus, and do not reverence Him. Let a man be as wicked as he may, yet if he loves Jesus, he will be happy in Paradise, which is Heaven, where everything will be according to his mind; of this there can be no doubt. Now, let all of you draw near to the secret chamber where Jesus is worshipped, and bow down." So saying he opened a door, and lo! an image of Jesus, fearfully represented, hanging upon a cross.

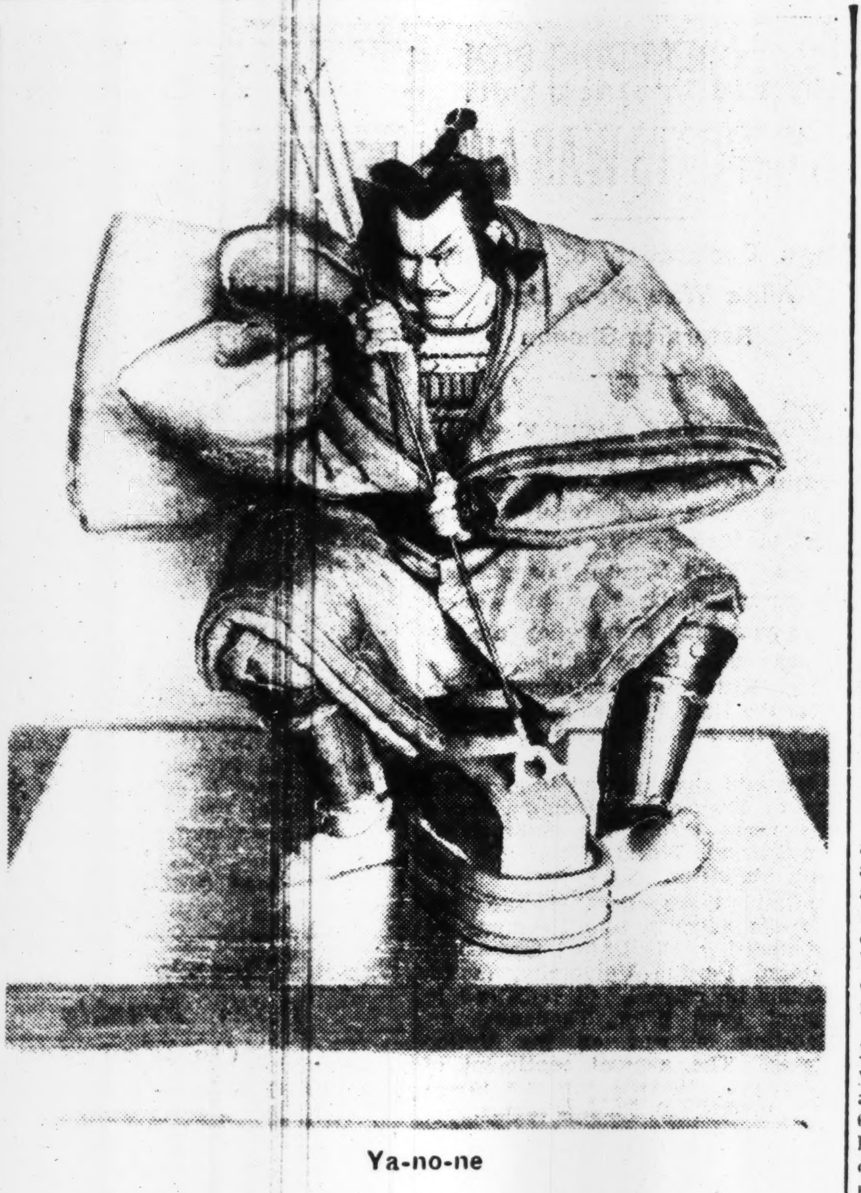
"This," he said, "is the illustrious Founder of our religion; this figure is a representation of the difficult and painful sufferings he endured in former ages, in order to give happiness to those who believe in the King of Heaven." They all burst into a back chamber called the Taimen, to worship the picture of Taishakuten. This was the figure of a beautiful woman, having a cap of pearls upon her head, clothed in gorgeous robes, and holding in her bosom a child with the breast in its mouth. The Padre said: "This is a tradition of our religion, and is a representation of the tender love of the King of Heaven to such simple ones as you, which is like a mother holding her child in her bosom and giving it suck; quick, bow down," he said, and they joined their bloody hands together; and repeating the prayer of "After death bring us to heaven," bowed down and worshipped.

(To Be Continued)



Kokaji

A painting by Sengai Igawa. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Painting Institute.



Ya-no-ne

A painting by Goyo Hirata, First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Painting Institute.

The Way of the Warrior

Part One

On the Question of Death

From Daidoji Yuzan's Budo Shoshinshu
(K.B.S. 2600 Anniversary Essay Series)

One who is a samurai must before all things keep constantly in mind, by day and by night from the morning when he takes up his chopsticks to eat his New Year breakfast to Old Year's night when he pays his yearly bills, the fact that he has to die. That is his chief business. If he is always mindful of this he will be able to live in accordance with the paths of Loyalty and Filial Duty, will avoid myriads of evils and adversities, keep himself free from disease and calamity, and moreover enjoy a long life.

He will also be a fine personality with many admirable qualities. For existence is impermanent as the dew of evening and the hoar-frost of morning, and particularly uncertain is the life of the warrior, and if he thinks he can console himself with the idea of eternal service to his lord or unending devotion to his relatives, something may well happen to make him neglect his duty to his lord and forget what he owes to his family.

But if he determines simply to live for today and take no thought for the morrow, so that when he stands before his lord to receive his commands he thinks of it as his last appearance, and when he looks on the faces of his relatives he feels that he will never see them again, then will his duty and regard for both of them be completely sincere and his mind in accord with the path of loyalty and filial duty.

But if he does not keep death in mind he will be careless and liable to be indiscreet and say things that offend others and an argument ensues; and though, if no notice is taken, it may be settled, if there is a rebuke, it may end in a quarrel.

Then if he goes strolling about pleasure resorts and seeing the sights in crowded places without any proper reserve he may come up against some big fool and get into a quarrel before he knows it, and may even be killed and his lord's name brought into it and his parents and relations exposed to reproach.

And all this misfortune springs from his not remembering to keep death always in his thoughts. But one who does this whether he is speaking himself or answering others will carefully consider, as befits a samurai, every word he says and never launch out into useless argument. Neither will he allow anyone to entice him into unsuitable places where he may be suddenly confronted with an awkward situation, and thus he avoids all evils and calamities.

And both high and low, if they forget about death, are very apt to take to unhealthy excess in food and wine and women so that they die unexpectedly early from diseases of the kidneys and spleen, and even while they live their illness makes them of no use to anyone.

But those who keep death always before their eyes are strong and healthy while young, and as they take care of their health and are moderate in eating and drinking and avoid the paths of women, being abstemious and moderate in all things, they remain free from disease and live a long and healthy life.

Then one who lives long in this world may develop all sorts of desires and his covetousness may increase so that he wants what belongs to others and cannot bear to part with what is his own, becoming in fact just like a mere tradesman.

But if he is always looking death in the face, a man will have little attachment to material things and will not exhibit these grasping and covetous qualities, and will become, as I said before, a fine character. And speaking of meditation on death, Yoshida Kenko says in the Tsurezure-Gusa of the monk Shinkai that he was wont to sit all day long pondering on his latter end; this is no doubt a very suitable attitude for a recluse but by no means so for a warrior.

For so he would have to neglect his military duties and the way of loyalty and filial piety, and he must on the contrary be constantly busy with his affairs both public and private.

But whenever he has a little spare time to himself and can be quiet he should not fail to revert to this question of death and reflect carefully on it. Is it not recorded that Kusunoki Masashige adjured his son Masatsura to keep death always before his eyes? And all this is for the instruction of the youthful samurai.

Prince Naga Going A-Hunting on the Moor Of Kariji

(Hitomaro—A.D. 673-86)

My Prince, who rules in peaceful power,
Child of the Sun-orb shining high,
Hath taken his horses and his men
To where the stag and wild-fowl lie.
On wild Kariji's grassy moor,
He setteth forth to chase the deer.
As the stag boweth—knees to ground,
So do I, bowing low, revere;
As the quail creepeth through the grass,
I tender service to my Lord,
Lifting mine eyes as to the sky,
Sun-bright and shining as a sword—
Eyes like a polished mirror bright,
Loyal and true—reflect the light.
Is he not brave, my Prince! and fair
As the Spring-blossoms, debonair!

Envoy

See how the Hunter's Moon, full-orbed,
Crosseth the heavens with shining light;
We will draw down the moon with cords,
To form his canopy tonight.

On the Moor of Aki

(Hitomaro—A.D. 673-86)

He, Heaven-descended of the Shining One
Who dwells divine, bright Goddess of the Sun!
He hath forsaken circumstance and state
Of royal cities, and, unhesitate,
Hatsuse's hill-encircled wilds reviews,
The pathless steeps, the forest ways pursues—
When morning dawns, with waking wild-birds' cry,
When in the West the burning sun-fires die,
Faring: till on the moor of Aki, white
With fallen snow, the grasses tall and slight
Of plumed susuki, brusheth he aside,
To sleep on the grass-pillow, there to bide,
And, far from pageantry and regal state
On the past days to muse and meditate!

Globe-trotting Round the Co-Prosperity Sphere

The Mystery Of The Mariannas

Who built those huge colonnades of monoliths on these lonely isles of the Western Pacific?

One of the most absorbing mysteries of the world lie hidden in the huge prehistoric stone ruins of the Mariannas, little islands tucked away in the Western Pacific, 1200 miles due East of the Philippines.

On these little islands are hundreds of monoliths, square columns from three to 17 feet high. Topping each obelisk originally stood a round stone from five to six feet in diameter.

Most of these capitals have fallen off in the course of the centuries, but many remain in their original position. The monoliths were laid out in colonnades. Some of the blocks of rock are larger than any used in building the Egyptian pyramids.

Who erected these monuments and why? How many centuries old are they? Why were the pillars always carved from ancient sedimentary rock, the bowl-shaped capitals from newer coral-line stone? Were the colonnades used for religious ceremonies, or did they merely mark burial sites?

When the Spaniards reached the Mariannas more than four hundred years ago, the natives were known as Chamorras. There were about 60,000 of them. About a century later a great epidemic almost wiped out the Chamorras. The Spanish recruited new people from the Carolinas and the Philippines. The present population of about 2,500 are descendants of the Chamorras spared by the plague, of Philippine Tagal immigrants and a scattering of other Micronesian strains.

Pre-Historic People

The great monoliths are believed to have been the work of a prehistoric people who preceded the Chamorras. In the Chamorro language, each group of monuments is called a "latte." An upright pillar is known as a "halege" and the hemispherical capital a "tasa."

The most imposing structures are found on the Island of Rota, 35 miles north of Guam. In an uninhabited wilderness is an 800 foot colonade of monoliths each four feet in diameter and from four to sixteen feet high.

Equally remarkable is the "House of Taga" on the adjacent island of Tinian. This includes two of the largest columns yet found of the prehistoric race. They are 11 feet high, 18 feet in circumference at the base and 15 feet round at the top on which rest the bowl-shaped capitals five feet high and six feet thick. Each monolith weighs 30 tons and is carved from a single piece of hard sedimentary rock.

In the same tangle of underbrush are eight other columns. Three have fallen with their tasas still intact; three are completely shattered, and the capitals of the other two have been shaken from their pillars. The two parallel lines of columns originally were seven feet apart and formed a ground plan almost 54 feet long by 10½ feet wide.

On the island of Guam, the most southern of the group, there are the ruins of 272 lattes. But only one halege and tasa rea remain in their original positions. Most of the great stones have been broken up for building material.

Burial Grounds

As human remains have been found under the ruins of nearly all the colonnades, it is obvious that they were used as burial grounds. But whether these burials were incidental to other social, ceremonial, or religious uses of the ancient monuments is not quite clear. It seems unreasonable to suppose that these huge monoliths and capitals were erected solely to mark the resting places of the dead. It is believed that the colonnades served some civic or religious function and that their uses as burial places were but a way of honoring those buried beneath them.

Some of the skeletal remains recently disinterred are undoubtedly of great antiquity, but just how old they are has not been figured out yet.

The monuments were there when the Spaniards arrived in 1521, but the human remains were not discovered until exactly 400 years later. Excavations around the bases of the monoliths have unearthed a large assortment of skeletal material, pottery fragments, stone and bone implements and other primitive artifacts reaching back to Stone Age days.

Studies of the pottery have revealed that the vessels were not made by Polynesians, as the Polynesians did not make pottery at the time the islands were discovered. The pottery must have been made either by ancestors of the Chamorras or by early Chamorras whose descendants lost the art of baking clay.

Examination of the potsherds has proved that the Marianna pottery culture must have taken considerable time.

Native Legends

The variety of vessels associated with the different sites, the local elaboration of the ruins, the heavy patina that coats most of the fragments, the evidence reflected in the forest growth and the volume of the surface deposits all indicate great age. It is known, however, that pottery, in both painted and unpainted forms, has been traced in its relationships from China to Southern Europe. Thus it may not be impossible that some definite source may be attributed to that of the Mariannas.

Evidence so far obtained indicates that the vast monuments, the pottery, the stone and bone implements were made by a people who preceded the Chamorras—people who perhaps arrived from Asia in Stone Age times. Native legends of the Chamorras bear out this theory. The native workmen refused to touch the first human bones uncovered, as they said they belonged to the "tau-tau-mona," or "people who came before," and possessed evil spirits.

The native account of the destruction of the House of Taga on Tinian runs something like this: "Toumoulon Taga was the principal chief of the island. He reigned peaceably and no one thought of disputing his authority. Of a sudden, one of his relations called T'jochanai raised the standard of revolt, and his first act of insubordination was to build a house similar to that of his chief. Two parties were formed; they fought; the house of the revolters was sacked; and from this quarrel, which became general, arose a war that depopulated the island and overturned its primitive buildings."

Sea-Going People

That the predecessors of the Chamorras either were a seagoing people or came a long distance across water is indicated by two facts. First, they were always buried with their feet toward the sea; this custom was so universally observed that today the Chamorras still bury their dead with the feet toward the ocean. Second, the main axis of the ancient colonnades parallel either the nearest ocean shore or, if inland, the closest body of water.

Generally, the prehistoric dead were buried on their backs, with the face turned to the left, the hands folded across the stomach, and the feet toward the ocean. Buried near the dead, either at the feet or at one side, or strewn in the earth about them, are often found scattered bits of pottery, with occasionally a jawbone, a shell scraper, the bones of a fish or the fruit bat, a crab claw, a drilled shark's tooth, or a stone adze or slingstone. The bones are sometimes found in less than thirty inches of soil.

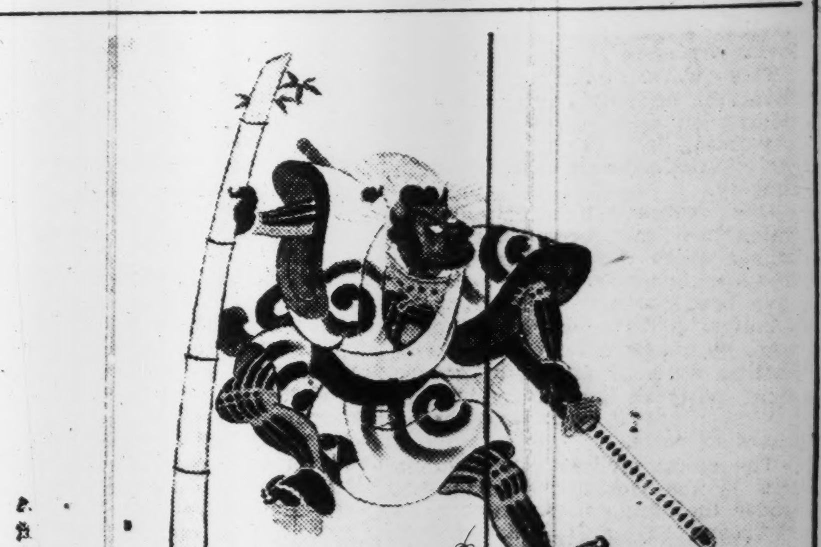
Three Types

The late sites of Guam are divided into three classes. A separate burial ground was kept for warriors killed in battle or men who met with any kind of violent death. Their skeletons are marked by missing limbs and broken skulls and by the spear heads buried with them. Another class of people whose identity has not been discovered seems to have been interred in an area extending fifteen or twenty feet from the latte toward the sea or running water. Burials never took place on the landward side of the latte.

The third and most recent type of cemetery extended seaward several hundred feet from the latte. Here are found most of the pottery, stone implements, weapons, and flint fragments indicating the highest development of prehistoric culture.

In these ancient burial grounds, males were always buried deeper than females. And sad to relate, children seem to have been most often victims of the cannibalistic feasts.

Nowhere else in the world are found monuments such as these pre-Chamorras left in the lonely isles of the Western Pacific. (T.T.)



Oshimodoshi

A painting by Tadamasa Ueno. First Exhibition of the Japan Dramatic Painting Institute.

Oriental Attitude Toward Nature Is One of Submission

The Oriental attitude toward nature is one of harmony, union, and submission on the part of man, never to obtrude or project his own personality upon nature but to enjoy her own pristine quality. To feel at one with nature, to identify themselves with her rather than to conquer her; this feeling influences all their dealings with natural landscape and art.

The Japanese prefers to stroll in leisurely, quiet, unspectacular way, tasting nature fully: the smell of the earth, the sound of the wind, the sight of turning leaves.

Everywhere is this submission to nature apparent in Japan. Look at the modest Japanese houses, unpainted so as not to obtrude upon the natural beauty of the landscape. There is no desire to outshine nature.

Paradoxical though it may seem, the Japanese who are perhaps the greatest lovers of nature on earth, go to extraordinary lengths to create by painstaking artificial efforts a natural effect. This is especially apparent in their gardens. The Japanese garden is created by painstaking human effort, but the human touch is concealed to create a natural effect when completed. Therefore, the will of nature rather than of the human beings is given predominance. One would never guess by looking at a completed Japanese garden the patient and careful work of the gardener, who has created a whole natural landscape in miniature within the narrow limits of a tiny garden. And what patience must he have!

To achieve a total effect of natural beauty, he spends hours viewing every detail of the garden from all angles, giving a twist to a twig or a turn, however slight, to a stone, which being a dead thing is difficult to place for the best artistic effect. The Japanese gardener is like an artist who paints a landscape on canvas—he must create with the total effect in view, working not for mere external beauty, but for feeling, tone, and atmosphere.

The beholder contemplates the beauty of the garden from all aspects, now from the sheltered path, now from the bridge. Trees may be artificially trained to bend, but the finished effect is as though they were bent by nature's own winds; stones are placed exactly as though nature herself had placed them, but with infinite care, having an artistic eye for light and shadow. Therefore, rather than using their gardens for practical comforts and recreation, the Japanese use them for aesthetic contemplation.

However unpretentious, every home has a garden, depicting some landscape, whether it be a valley, a field, or a mountain scene, with such natural details as waterfalls, streams, ponds, and so forth. Every shrine and temple is set in a garden, surroundings of unusual beauty, pristine in an atmosphere created by man but dominated by nature, preserving the feeling of antiquity, of long history.

And everywhere in Japan, tiny shelters have been erected, not pretentious, but significant, for the contemplation of landscape, revealing a nature-loving people. Since to create a natural effect it is necessary to take from nature the materials for their art, the Japanese must have a genuine love for nature. And this love of the soil is so deeply ingrained in the Japanese that it has made them a predominantly agrarian people.

All Japanese arts reflect the people's profound love of nature—their paintings, whose subject is almost exclusively some aspect of nature; their "bonkei," which is their artistic creation of a whole landscape in miniature within a "bon," or tray; "bonsai," which is the art literally of cultivating within a tray the dwarf trees for which Japan is so renowned the world over.

"Bonsai" is a difficult art, achieved by a certain delicate process of cutting the main roots and leaving only the minor ones, requiring great skill for successful cultivation. These dwarf trees resemble old gnarled veterans, and can be created from any kind of sapling; maples are chosen for their brilliant fall foliage; plums for their early spring blossoms; but the most popular dwarf trees are evergreens.

"Bonsai" is a conspicuous feature of the frequent shrine festivals, when they are sold in the night stalls to the strollers who visit the shrine.

So close is Japanese kinship with nature that it permeates every detail of their daily life. And being wise in their nature-worship, the Japanese never outwardly impose their will or assert their power over nature which in all the arts seems to have had a dominance untouched by the interference of man. Such is the artistic impression created by Japanese restraint in all their dealings with nature. (M. Oshima, "Japan From Within.")

On Waka's Shore

(Akahito—7th Century)

On Waka's shore
The tide comes flowing.
No resting-place
Above the waters showing.
Towards the reeds
The cranes are swiftly flying,
All the night sky
Resonant with their crying.

On Viewing Fuji

(Akahito—7th Century)

By Tago's shore, I wander to and fro,
Gazing on Fuji's peak, where Autumn's earliest snow,
White-gleaming, sparkles,

CHANGES EXPECTED IN IRON MFG. FIRM

Law Governing Company to Be Amended by Commerce Ministry

BILL READY FOR DIET

Japan Iron Works to Be Compensated for Loss It May Incur

Important changes are expected in the structure and functions of the Japan Iron Works in order to facilitate the operation of the company relative to the second plan for the expansion of iron and steel productivity, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

With a view to placing the Japan Iron Works in a position to perform its duty as a state-subsidized company, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been conducting a careful study in connection with the planned revision of the Japan Iron Works Law. The draft bill is now ready for submission to the next session of the Diet which will mark the commencement of greater activities by the Nippon Iron Works in iron and steel production industry.

The present Law of the Japan Iron Industry has been in force since 1934, when a revision was enforced of the law promulgated several years before. The revision was conducted in view of the situation at that time when the international atmosphere was much easier than at present.

If the Japan Iron Works should carry on its business in accordance with the present law, the company would encounter difficulties in realizing the required expansion of iron and steel production.

In attempting a revision of the present law of the foundry, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is aiming at a practical reform of the Japan Iron Works into an iron manufacturing company that can carry out its duty in strict accordance with the national policy of Japan.

To Be Compensated

Details of the reform to be effected are unknown as yet. On the whole, however, the Japan Iron Works will be assured against any loss which it may incur due to the new arrangements.

Moreover, after the reform in view, the iron foundry will be authorized to engage in business outside Japan Proper, whereas, under the present law, the iron foundry is not in a position to extend its field of activities to any regions outside Japan.

After the revision of the present law, the director and assistant director of the iron company in view will be called president and vice-president respectively, while the firm will be reorganized into a quasi-industrial corporation.

In short, the position of the Japan Iron Works under the proposed law amendment, will be considerably strengthened. It will enjoy various privileges relative to the extension of its field of activities in engaging the services of technicians and operatives in acquiring the supply of raw materials, etc.

DEMAND FOR ZIRCON ORE SAID MOUNTING STEADILY

Research Work Conducted as Ever Increasing Variety of Uses Found

In parallel with the construction work now progressing steadily as a result of the signal victories won by our Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, there is a mounting demand for zircon ore which is but rarely to be found in the world, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

It is related by the paper that parties interested are busy conducting investigations into the resources of this precious material by reason of its unique function when mixed with special steel and other descriptions of alloys, and that zirconium turned out from ores mined in the Southern Regions is highly treasured by reason of the high percentage of its heat-proof, acid-proof and alkali-proof substance.

So far this material has been efficiently utilized for production of gunpowder (already used in America), of alloys, of special steel, of electrodes, of platinum substitutes and several others, adds the paper.

MITSUBISHI STEEL COMPANY TO ORGANIZE NEW CONCERN

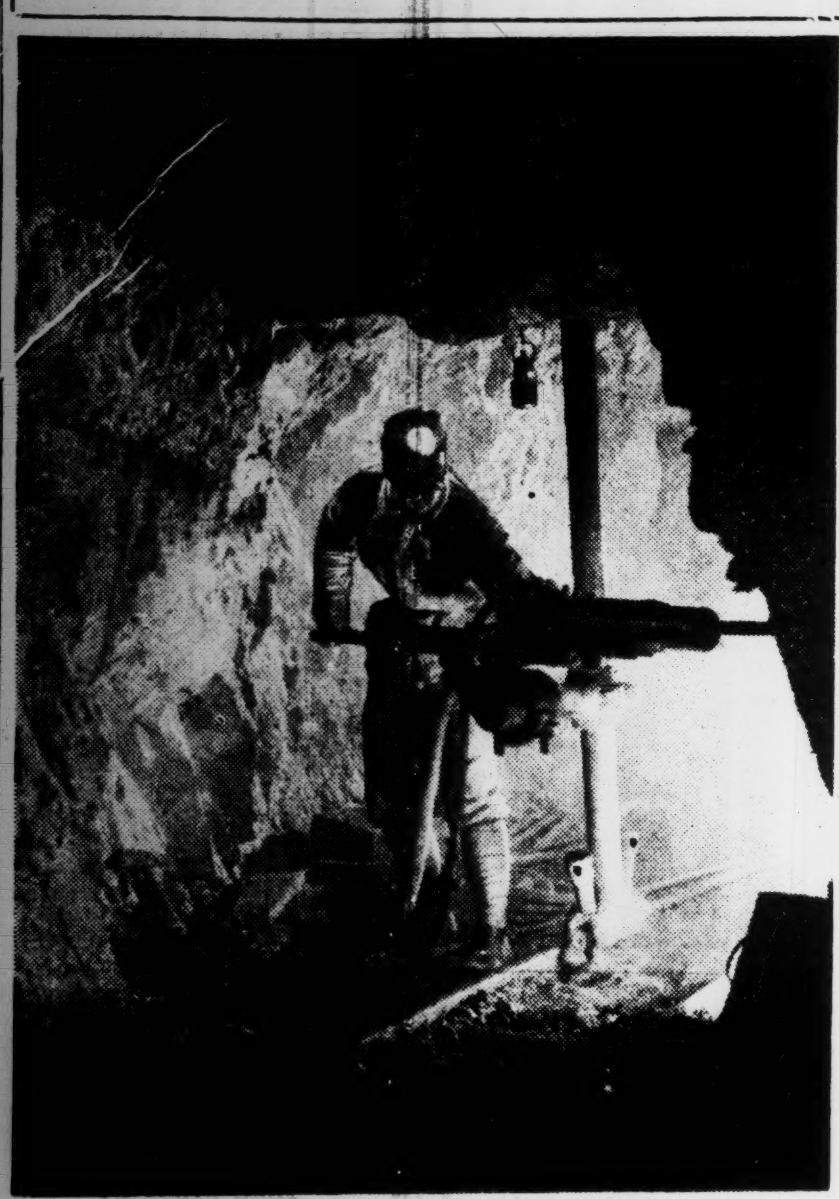
Company Will Take Exclusive Charge of Management of Its Mill

To cooperate further with the Government's policy to increase iron and steel production, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. has decided to create a ¥30,000,000 independent concern to take exclusive charge of the management of its steel mill which heretofore has been operated under the supervision of the heavy industrial concern, it was revealed Thursday, reports Domei.

The new ¥30,000,000 company, which will be named the Mitsubishi Steel Works, Ltd., will upon creation absorb the existing Mitsubishi Steel Materials Company, a ¥20,000,000 subsidiary of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., according to the present plan.

The Mitsubishi Steel Works, Ltd., is scheduled to be inaugurated early in September.

Worth the Trouble—Gold



Although the ordinary money value of gold is no longer what it used to be because of the new economic order, its value as a "moral background" for foreign exchange persists as strong as ever. Shown is a fully-equipped miner—gaiters and all—sprightfully drilling for the precious metal which is to be used to strengthen the trade position of Japan in a war-torn world.

VICTORY RESTORES BULLISH SENTIMENT

Long-Term Wares Advance Fractionally, Tokai Steamship Some ¥2.20

Encouraged by the overnight news of the overwhelming victory scored by the Imperial Navy off the Solomon Islands and of the ever-spreading agitation among the Indians for their independence, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged a noticeable revival of bullish biddings yesterday. Due, however, to the huge dealings of the listed wares needing liquidation toward the month end, the gains in prices were not so remarkable as were probably anticipated in the bulls' camp.

In the long-term section, the major half of the listed wares moved forward one after another within a fractional range with the exception, however, of Tokai Steamship which stepped up ¥2.20 at one bound.

The short-term section was as quiet as on Saturday in spite of a firm undertone discernible about the key wares.

A similar trend was seen in the spot market, and this trend is likely to last for some time to come as is annually the case in this hot season.

Monday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥134.30, N.Y.K. ¥108.60, its new ¥93.10, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥101.30 and Osaka Exchange, new ¥72.70.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Fuji Spinning (50)	69.8	u .4	70.7	71.3
Do. new (25)	41.8	u .8	....	....
Kanebo Spin (50)	....		....	154.5
Do. new (25)	101.6	u .2	....	103.3
Tokyo Rayon (50)	46.7	d .3	46.9	....

Second Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
N. Y. K. (50)	108.7	....	....	110.0
Do. new (37½)	93.5	....	....	94.8
Uraga Dock (50)	87.8	u .3	88.1	88.7
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	84.7	d .3	....	86.0
Hitachi Works (50)	76.5	....	....	....

Third Section

	Clos.		Sept.	Oct.
Japan Fat	67.7	u .1	....	....
Japan Soda	41.9	d .1	42.4	..
Ikegai Auto Ind	64.4	....	64.6	..
Mitsubishi Machinery	139.0	u .5	139.0	139.5
Karafuto Oil	56.8	d .6	57.3	
Japan Oil	77.1	u .2	....	78.0
Toyo Ball Bearing	90.2	....	88.9	..
Japan Carbon	85.0	d .3	....	85.6
Furukawa Industry	139.0	u .1	....	93.7

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday afternoon session were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday afternoon session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.3
N. Y. K., old	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.6
Do. new	93.3	93.3	93.2	93.1
Kanebo Spin	152.6	152.6	152.5	....
Do. new	101.3	101.4	101.3	101.3
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.5	89.5	89.5	....
Osaka Stock, new	72.6	72.6	72.6	72.7
Japan Steel Tube	68.8	69.0	68.8	69.0
Japan Oil	76.6	77.0	76.6	76.6
S. M. Railway	72.5	72.5	72.3	72.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.7
Hitachi Works	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0
Japan Mining	58.6	....	....	58.5
Manchuria Ind	57.8	57.8	57.7	57.8

Bill Clearings

August 10
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	185,723	131,656
Balance	34,575	21,393

STABILIZATION SEEN IN RUBBER INDUSTRY

Control Association Will Adjust Relations Between Suppliers And Consumers

In view of the indispensability of rubber for the automobile and airplane manufacturing industries as well as for the production of articles of daily use, it is but natural that the authorities concerned should have organized the Rubber Control Association for the proper control of these industries. The Chugai Shogyo comments in this connection as follows:

"Thanks to the victorious campaign of the Imperial Expeditionary Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has now gained access to the abundant rubber resources in the southern regions which account for 90 per cent of the world production. In consequence, Japan will be confronted by the problem of how best to dispose of the enormous surplus of rubber supplies to the best advantage.

"It is possible that part of the rubber produced in the southern regions may be used for the rehabilitation of the various facilities destroyed and damaged in course of the hostilities. At the same time, with large arrivals of raw rubber, it will be necessary to replenish other subsidiary materials, such as drugs, cotton, coal, electric power, as well as labor required in the rubber refining industry. And it devolves upon the Rubber Control Association to study these problems together with the adjustment of relations between general suppliers and consumers of rubber.

Three Stages

"Taken as a whole, the rubber industry may be divided into three stages, namely, (1) adjustment of organs for supplies of raw rubber, (2) adjustment of rubber plants, and (3) adjustment of organs for deliveries of rubber products.

"It will be remembered that the authorities concerned promulgated in July, 1938 regulations for the control of raw rubber. According to these regulations, the control of raw rubber supplies has been conducted under three sections, namely, (a) for military requirements, (b) for production of merchandise for overseas trade and (c) for production of general articles for the nation's demand. Later the control was extended to reconditioned rubber as well.

"It was on June 13, 1941 that the central committee for adjustment of rubber plants held the first meeting of its members and later this committee met 13 times for discussions of the following items:

"1. Outline of adjustment of plants according to descriptions of rubber industries.

"2. Territorial adjustment of rubber industries.

"3. Treatment of plants engaged in the production of special rubber.

"4. Disposal of remaining plants' properties.

"5. Relations with rubber-consuming industries.

Adjustment Completed

"With the adjustment of rubber plants completed as a whole by the end of last March, the Rubber Control Association is looked upon to effect temporary measures for rubber plants building additional facilities, enlarging their scale of operation on the one hand and arranging supplies of necessary materials to rubber plants in general on the other.

"The adjustment of organs for deliveries of rubber products started with the monopoly sale of rubber shoes following the restriction of rubber consumption several years ago. Later, regulations were promulgated for control of deliveries of rubber tires and tubes, but it was in 1940 that the deliveries of raw rubber tires and tubes, and rubber products were generally placed under official control.

"It is under these circumstances that the newly created Rubber Control Association is fairly well placed for the performance of its functions in line with the State policy, and much is expected of the stabilization of our rubber industries from now on."

BRITISH TAXATION STRAINED TO LIMIT

Financial Resources of Nation Fast Dwindling—Limitless Inflation Inevitable

Reviewing the mounting figures of Great Britain's war expenditure and the corresponding increase of the nation's burden as a result of the repeated increases in their taxes, the Economist, an economic weekly published by the Osaka Mainichi, alludes to Britain's dwindling financial resources and the ever-increasing difficulty of the nation's living in connection with the current war.

The article, based on statistic figures, runs in brief as follows:

"Great Britain's budget for the 1942 fiscal year, beginning last April, shows that her annual expenditure amounts to £5,286,000,000, or about five times that of £1,000,000,000 for 1939 before she entered into World War II. Deducting her estimated revenue of £2,550,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year, it is understood that she is doomed to suffer an annual deficit of £2,736,000,000. Of the total budget for the 1942 fiscal year, expenditures for State defense amount to £4,500,000,000.

"It is recalled that Great Britain spent as much as £9,500,000,000 during the four years and seven months of World War I, whereas she has already spent £13,050,000,000 during the past two years and nine months of the current war. Britain's war expenditures for World War I, averaged £180,000,000 a month, whereas her expenditures for the current war average £396,000,000 a month or more than double her monthly spending for World War I. According to the latest statistics available, daily defrayal of the British Government amounts to £14,000,000 of late, or about three times as much as its daily defrayal in the early stages of the current war.

"It is further understood that 44 per cent of her total war expenditures, from the very beginning of her hostilites with Germany till February this year inclusive, has been met by revenue from taxes, against 28 per cent throughout World War I, thereby showing a big increase in the nation's burden during the current war.

Taxes Increased Twice

"The Churchill Cabinet has increased taxes twice. As a matter of fact, a terribly graduated tax has been enforced on people in the Big income bracket. For instance, one earning £1,000 or more a year is liable to pay an annual tax of over 42 per cent, and one earning £100,000 a year an annual tax of over 94 per cent of his income. (These taxes include wartime credits which are to be repaid on the termination of the war.) Thus it will be seen that the British taxation system has been strained to the utmost limit and is incapable of any further extension. Illogically enough, however, the British Government has enforced another increase in taxation amounting to £400,000,000 for the current year, and it is expected that the scope of taxation will be extended in the form of an increase in the rate of indirect taxation from this year onward. "The nation's income for the past four years have been as follows:—

1941	£6,700,000,000
1940	5,900,000,000
1939	6,000,000,000
1938	4,800,000,000

"Deducting the war expenditures from the nation's income, the balance remaining for the nation's private disposal during the same years are:

1941	£3,200,000,000
1940	2,800,000,000
1939	4,900,000,000
1938	4,400,000,000

Fall of 35 Per Cent

"Thus it is that the nation's individual monetary resources fell by 35 per cent last year as compared with 1939, the first year of the war. Taking into consideration the 5 per cent increase in prices of commodities, the nation's purchasing power has necessarily fallen by 50 per cent. During the last fiscal year, the nation's income and war expenditures stood at the ratio of 50 to 50. Yet the taxation of the nation has been considerably raised.

"The Financial Times, a British paper, states that the prices of commodities, as compared with those prevailing prior to the current war, show a rise of 56.2 per cent in food stuffs, 53.5 per cent in raw materials and 54.4 per cent in general commodities.

"It will be remembered that national bonds issued prior to the current war amounted to £7,031,000,000. With the £6,500,000,000 of bonds newly issued in connection with the current war added to the old bonds, we find a total of £13,531,000,000, or about twice as much as the total amount of bonds on record prior to the current war.

"In short, the British Government is foredoomed to a limitless inflation of its war expenditures with a corresponding augmentation of the nation's burden and as much intensification of their cost of living, as if to endorse the dark prospects of the United Kingdom in the current war."

Economic Recovery Of Surabaya Rapid Under Nippon Army

Damaged port facilities and factories in Surabaya, thanks to the efforts of the Japanese Forces there, have been restored, while inhabitants are lining the street in front of Japanese banks to deposit their hard-earned money, the Asahi reported from Surabaya Saturday. Meanwhile, the operation of both light and heavy industries and the manufacture of daily necessities have already been started, resulting in a smooth flow of commodities in the erstwhile Dutch city. Gratitude toward the Japanese Army of occupation for the efficient manner in which these economic measures have been taken is said to be mounting among the local population, the same dispatch said.

New Order Needs Stable Economy

(Continued from Page 6)

necessary, especially where one and the same merchant is both the collector and the distributor, as in the case of the sundry purveyor who buys the farmer's rice. However, these problems must be handled in a delicate manner for no matter how irrational the system, the fact remains that it has been in effect for years, and there has been an inseparably close relation between the farmer and his virtual overlord.

In view of this it must be emphasized that any attempt to solve them in a lackadaisical manner will most surely end in failure. We must not forget the fact that an economic problem which appears only to affect a certain small district of Thailand, for instance, will in a broader sense, affect that of the country, and even that of the entire co-prosperity sphere.

Guiding Principles

Let us repeat the guiding principles of distribution in Greater East Asia. It is to cut off the flow of vital war materials to our enemies, to supply the demands of the member nations of Greater East Asia, to guarantee the livelihood of the Asiatic peoples, and to carry on the all important war to liberate the Asiatics until ultimate victory is won.

In order to do this, members of the Greater East Asia bloc must cooperate with Japan. They must remember that all trade agreements, whether they be between two independent countries, between an occupied territory and an independent country, or between occupied territories themselves, must be made with these objects in mind.

To start the ball rolling, it is necessary for Japanese leaders, all experts in their particular lines, to go to the southern regions to organize the men to head the actual distribution agencies. This, of course, will require considerable planning and careful study of the existing collection and distribution organizations which have been controlled and managed by the Chinese.

Before any attempt is made to control prices, a thorough investigation of price levels in the past at the actual production centers must be made. We must avoid changing them to such an extent that distribution agencies will suffer too much, although reforms, of course, are necessary.

One of the most important problems to be solved is that of transportation. The whole structure must be reorganized, and although there may be some inconveniences at first, it must be built into a great network of transportation routes to handle the most traffic with the least number of ships and land transport facilities.

Ample storage facilities must also be provided for. Although some warehouses have been destroyed or damaged as a result of the war, they must be repaired and new ones built so that smooth distribution can be insured. In view of the fact that the storage of war materials must be considered, this is a most important problem, the solution of which must be dictated with a plan good for 100 years.

There are many other problems including those relating to port management, and the efficient linking of land and sea transportation. In every case, they must be solved with much care and foresight, and always with the welfare of Greater East Asia in mind.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,0000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq., Akira Komiya, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

COTTON SITUATION IN CHINA REVIEWED

Crops for 1942 Increase—Meet In Peking to Map Plans to Up Cultivated Area

It will be remembered that the Japan Raw Cotton Association was formed in 1938 and that there subsequently came into being the Raw Cotton Conference and the Raw Cotton Improving Association with their headquarters located in China for the purpose of extending substantial impetus to the projected increase in production and the desired improvement in quality of raw cotton in China, reports the Nippon Kogyo.

In consequence of the shifting phase of the economic structure of the countries concerned, it came about that the parties concerned formed an organ called the North China Cotton Development Association in 1941, and it was thence forward that a number of subsidiary measures were introduced for an increase in the production of various descriptions of cotton.

With a view to encouraging the cultivation of cotton, the authorities effected a liberal advance of their purchase price for raw cotton, and the result was so satisfactory that the cotton harvest for 1942 is expected to increase by about 20 per cent as compared with last year.

In view, however, of the ever-increasing need for cotton supplies, the interested officials of the East Asia Board are expected to hold a mass meeting in Peking next month. The meeting is to be joined by leading members of the Japan Cotton Spinning Federation and the various cotton spinning mills operating in China, in order to map up a concrete plan in connection with the desired exploration of tracts of land yet remaining to be cultivated for cotton farms, and it is felt that the raw cotton industry in North China will take immense strides in the future.

JULY BILL CLEARINGS REVEAL BIG INCREASE

Handlings During First Seven Months of 1942 Aggregated ¥41,589,000,000

Bill clearings at the Tokyo Clearing House during July totaled 1,693,000 bills aggregating ¥7,189,000,000, representing an increase of 39,000 bills in number and ¥659,000,000 in value as compared with June transactions, the Tokyo Bill Clearing House revealed Friday, states Domei.

The total bill clearing by the Tokyo Clearing House during the first seven months of this year, January to July, aggregated 10,404,000 bills valued at ¥41,589,000,000, recording a drop of 1,134,000,000 bills in number and a gain of ¥5,345,000,000 in value as compared with the corresponding period in 1941, it was further revealed.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	134.3	+ .30
N.Y.K., new short-term	93.1	+ .10
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	101.3	— .40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.50	Same

Wings of the Navy

(Continued from Page 6)

it when he suddenly ran roughshod into its propeller, thus shattering the plane into splinters. Naturally the Japanese craft was damaged too, as it was forced into the waters of the Hwangpu River where the Japanese fliers were rescued as their craft sank to the bottom of the river.

Very, very unlucky were Privates Natsume and Taguchi as they didn't bag a single enemy craft that day; however, their day came in September when the two Japanese "Naval Eagles" tore into a squadron of nine Curtiss-Hawks over Tachangchen on the outskirts of Shanghai and succeeded in downing three planes out of four that dared opposed them.

It proved a real field-day for the two Japanese fliers but their efforts were challenged stubbornly by faster planes. The result was that their aircraft received several hits, one serious blow in the engine, causing the propeller to stop.

The plane crashed into the Yangtze River but a nearby Japanese gunboat rescued the fliers.

CEMENT INDUSTRY IN P.I. SEEKS SELF-SUFFICIENCY

2 Mills, Under Expert Supervision, to Direct Production Toward Normalcy

Domei

MANILA, August 8.—A long step forward toward self-sufficiency in the cement industry of the Philippines will be taken in the near future when the Rizal Cement Company and the Cebu Portland Cement Company, start production.

The Rizal Cement Company, under the management of a Filipino industrialist, which has been partially operating in the past few months, will triple its production within a few months, while the Cebu Portland Cement Company, now suspended, will resume operations within a few weeks under the supervision of experts sent here by the Onoda Cement Company of Japan.

For the time being, the two cement mills will operate under 50 per cent capacity.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1942

The Battle Off the Solomons

Once again in the Battle off the Solomons the Japanese Navy has won a world-shaking victory. In an engagement which is apparently still in progress, our peerless forces have already sunk or destroyed the astounding total of 28 enemy ships and many more may still be added to this list before the combat is ended. From present indications, it will rank as the greatest of all the naval battles in a war which is already replete with some of the greatest naval battles in the history of the world.

Although detailed information is still lacking, it seems that on the late morning of August 7 scouting planes of our Navy discovered the enemy fleet sailing northward in the region between the Australian mainland and the Solomon Islands. The significance of this enemy movement can be gauged by the fact that the enemy forces consisted of a combined Anglo-American fleet of great strength convoying a large group of transports. Japanese aircraft immediately launched an attack on the enemy fleet while by nightfall the main Japanese Fleet rushed up to establish contact. The ensuing battle then apparently took place off the Solomons in a region about 450 miles east of New Guinea and not far from the scene of an earlier Japanese victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

The outcome of the present engagement is truly astounding. What a shock it must be to the enemy can well be imagined. Among the enemy vessels confirmed as sunk are one battleship, two heavy cruisers of the Astoria class, two heavy cruisers of the Australia class, at least three other cruisers of undetermined types, at least four destroyers, and at least ten transports. Among the enemy vessels seriously damaged are three heavy cruisers of the Minneapolis class, at least two destroyers, and at least one transport. Thirty-two enemy combat planes and nine combination fighting and bombing planes were shot down. Japanese losses consist of the comparatively light loss of seven naval planes which were deliberately dashed against the enemy and two cruisers which were slightly damaged but which were able to proceed under their own steam.

It is too early as yet to pass authoritative judgment on the significance of this titanic conflict in relation to the general strategy of the war and to its bearing upon the final outcome. But certain conclusions seem inescapable. One is that the Japanese Navy is not only maintaining but adding to its record of invincibility established in the notable succession of spectacular victories starting with the very first day of the war. Another is that throughout the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, from the Aleutians to Madagascar and all the regions in between, the Japanese Navy reigns supreme. No plan or stratagem which the enemy may undertake in this vast area can succeed, as proved by the unbroken succession of Japanese victories which have frustrated every enemy move. It means that for all the boasts of the enemy as to how they will eventually reconquer the lands they have lost, such a feat is an absolute impossibility. With the Japanese Navy in such complete control of the Pacific and continuing the offensive, as the recent capture of Aru, Kei, and Tanimber Islands demonstrates, our enemies are doomed to everlasting retreat.

Finally, all history and the tested tenets of naval theorists teach that the mistress of the seas will be the ultimate winner of any inter-hemispheric conflict. The Battle off the Solomons furnishes one more proof as to who it is that today wears the crown of the mistress of the seas. With such proof, can even our enemies doubt as to what the final outcome of this war is bound to be?

Anglo-Indian Head-on Collision

As was expected, the resolution demanding the withdrawal of British influence from India, previously passed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress Party, was approved by a large majority when the All India Committee of the Party met on August 8. The following day, the British authorities took the extreme measure of arresting Mohandas Karamchand Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and many other leaders of the Congress Party with a view to frustrating the disobedience movement which had been ordered by Mahatma Gandhi immediately after the resolution referred to was approved. It is possible that this drastic action of the British authorities will temporarily cause some embarrassment to those in the movement but it is not likely to affect the prospects of the movement to any serious extent. We hope that instead of being overawed into spineless docility, the Indian people who are sufficiently awakened will form a firmer resolution to tread with unfaltering steps the way of independence clearly indicated not only in the resolution approved by the All India Committee but in the speeches of their leaders at the meetings of the Committee.

The three eminent leaders whose arrest is reported are no strangers to prison life. They have suffered terms of imprisonment many times and each prison experience strengthened them in their determination to give their all for the cause to which they are devoted. They were, of course, fully prepared for the misfortune that has just befallen them. Mahatma Gandhi, in his speech at the opening of the All India Committee on August 7, after expressing his firm resolution to carry the independence movement through, asked the Committee to carry forward the movement unfaltering even if he himself might die of fasting.

It is believed that the Mahatma will go fasting in prison. With him, fasting is a weapon of no negligible cogency. It is on record that on the previous occasion of his imprisonment, he had recourse to fasting and that, gravely apprehensive lest the fatal ending of his fasting should produce very disturbing effects on the minds of the Indian populace, the British authorities thought fit to set him free after a brief period of prison life. The Mahatma is held in such reverence by his countrymen that any personal harm done to him will make the situation very much worse for the British authorities. It is very likely that Mahatma Gandhi on hunger strike in prison would cause serious embarrassment to the British authorities again.

Japan has every sympathy with the Indian people for their courageous fight for independence and wish them every success, for Japan's aim in the present war is to secure the emancipation of the Asian peoples from the Anglo-Saxon yoke and enable them to live in common prosperity. We therefore hope and feel confident that the Indian people will clearly see that on their attitude at the present momentous juncture depends the future destiny of their people and that, accordingly, instead of being disheartened by the fact that they have been suddenly deprived of their leaders by the outrageous action of the British authorities, they will pursue the object of independence with undiminished fervor and energy in the face of all obstacles in the way. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the way for the Indian people to serve the best interests of their country is to follow faithfully the instructions of their leaders, now unfortunately under arrest, and fearlessly tread the path marked out for them, unmindful of what the British authorities may think or do.

The Unwritten Law of Conduct

Bushido, then, is the code of moral principles which the knights were required or instructed to observe. It is not a written code; at best it consists of a few maxims handed down from mouth to mouth or coming from the pen of some well-known warrior or savant. More frequently it is a code unuttered and unwritten, possessing all the more the powerful sanction of veritable deed, and of a law written on the fleshly tablets of the heart. It was founded not on the creation of one brain, however able, or on the life of a single personage, however renowned. It was an organic growth of decades and centuries of military career. (Extract from "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe.)

A Year Ago Today

August 11, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Count Ferdinand de Brinon, Vichy's diplomatic representative in occupied France today told American reporters that France had decided to accept the Nazi version of the new world order. Picturing the Anglo-Saxon concept of the world as completely different from that of the European order which France has decided to follow, Count de Brinon said: "This difference rests on the fact that President Roosevelt and his collaborators and those who follow Premier Marshal Henri Petain wish to apply to the reconstruction of France are incompatible."

* * *

Nazi forces, conducting a large-scale encirclement movement against Soviet forces at a point 60 miles southeast of Smolensk, annihilated powerfully motorized and mechanized Soviet Army divisions, capturing more than 380,000 prisoners, the German High Command announced. German troops were said to have captured more than 250 Soviet tanks and 359 pieces of artillery during the engagement.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ORDER REQUIRES STABLE ECONOMY

Various Reorganizations Have to Be Effected in Fields Of Transportation and Distribution

By NAOSHI ARAKI
(From the Zaisei)

It is a matter for rejoicing that the firm establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily becoming a reality following the brilliant war achievements of the Japanese Armed Forces. It is the purpose of this article to contribute even a small part toward the ultimate realization of this objective by bringing to light and clarifying especially those economic problems relating to the free flow of materials within Greater East Asia.

One of the most urgent problems facing the Japanese since the outbreak of the war was that of diverting the available natural resources of East Asia toward the nation's war efforts and prohibiting their flow into enemy hands. To date this issue has been met with great success.

But we must never lose sight of the fact that although the acquisition of these vital raw materials for wartime purposes will naturally be of great advantage to Japan and the Axis, a problem which is just as important, that of insuring the livelihood of the peoples within the Co Prosperity Sphere remains. A fair estimate of their living requirements can be made from a study of pre-war trade figures.

Although the publication of detailed figures must be avoided, this study reveals that trade between the countries within the sphere itself had been comparatively small, amounting to only 40 per cent of the total. In other words, 60 per cent had formerly been conducted with countries outside of Greater East Asia in the form of supplying vital raw materials principally to the United States and Great Britain. For this, they in turn, received finished products which constituted their necessities of life.

Supplies Cut Off

Now that they have been abruptly cut off from these supplies they may face a temporary shortage, but they must bear with us for the time being. Japan, in turn, must strive to alleviate the situation as soon as possible.

It must be the object of the New Order to reorganize and rennovate the industries producing war materials and necessary commodities so that their products will steadily be distributed throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere for the benefit of Greater East Asia.

An organization for the distribution of these products throughout the vast Co-Prosperity Sphere would naturally be far more complex and, of necessity, much larger than that entrusted with the solving of a similar problem for a single nation. For one thing, it must deal with the problems arising from trade between two different national economic systems, between a country and an occupied territory, and between two separate occupied territories. It must work out a fair exchange system, and it must formulate all plans, always with a "weather-eye" toward the Co-Prosperity Sphere as a whole.

Moreover, these plans must be flexible so that they can be applied to newly won territories, as well as reconstructed areas, and they must be such that they can develop into a permanent plan for Greater East Asia. Japan must assume the leadership in this distribution organization, and she must work in close cooperation with other countries of East Asia and with the local administrative groups of occupied countries for the effective distribution of both raw materials and finished goods for the welfare of the entire Co Prosperity Sphere.

She must study the existing collection and distribution organizations, and must reorganize them, where necessary, so that they will dovetail into the general plan. She must control and regulate the distribution of materials within the sphere; she must solve all the problems relating to the appointment of responsible authorities; and she must fix commodity prices, and storage fees rationally. Moreover, she must find solutions to the many problems which may arise with the opening of trade relations with other friendly Co-Prosperity blocs.

Solidification Is Aim

There has been a decided change in trade as we knew it before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Formerly it was carried out between one country and another for their mutual benefits according to a common rate of exchange. To-day, and hereafter, it must be carried out with the solidification of the economic structure of the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere as one of its main objectives, and so it must be controlled to a certain extent.

Thus, it becomes evident that planning for the flow of materials within East Asia must be undertaken with much foresight on a long term basis. It must be undertaken by a central body which must be directly responsible for the production and distribution of vital war materials, as well as daily necessities to insure the success of Greater East Asia.

This ambitious project can never be realized if the countries within the Asiatic bloc intend to carry out trade under the old system of free trade agreements which may benefit one country alone at the expense of others. They must be willing to make slight sacrifices which may be necessary in order to reap greater benefits as members of the Co-Prosperity bloc. They must come to realize that they are an inseparable part of the whole, and that in the long run, that which benefits the bloc will benefit them.

In planning out this program, we must start with a survey of past production figures, for there may be a possibility of cutting down unnecessary transport and other problems. For instance, it has been revealed that there is a possibility of harvesting rice three times a year in the Philippines, and if this could be accomplished, there would no longer be a need for bringing in rice from French Indo-China and Thailand.

Chinese Influence

This survey will also bring to light the existence and activities of the Overseas Chinese, whose economic influence over the southern regions is tremendous, and it will also reveal the necessity of their full cooperation in the establishment of the New Order.

Another survey of the existing collection and distribution agencies will likewise show that the Overseas Chinese again hold a commanding position. This point can well be illustrated when it is shown just how many hands rice must pass through after it is harvested before it reaches the exporter.

Both in Thailand and French Indo-China, rice which is harvested in the vast rice paddies is collected and handled, unhulled, until it reaches the great rice markets at Bangkok, Cholon and Hanoi. During this process it is first bought from the farmers by local rice collectors who are also, in most cases, purveyors of daily necessities and sundry articles to these farmers.

Then the rice is bought in larger lots by the district middleman, who sells it to the wealthy rice merchants in the big rice markets. It then goes to the great mill operators who hull and polish the grains and finally it goes to the exporters.

The Chinese practically monopolize the rice cleaning and polishing industry, and have formed an almost impregnable organization by thus controlling the collection and distribution of rice. This applies not only to rice, but to almost all the other products of these two countries.

New Responsibility

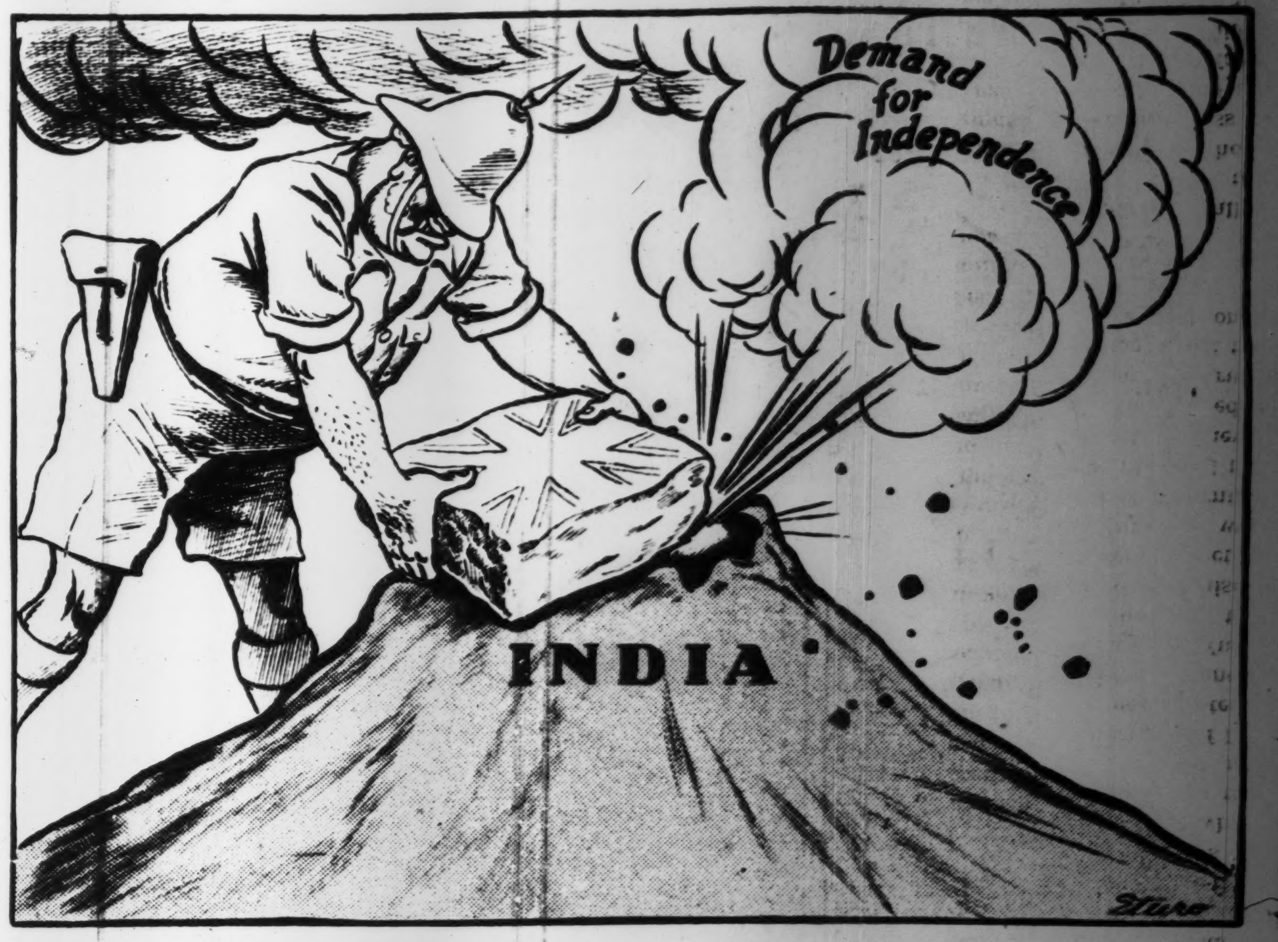
The great rice marketing centers such as Hanoi, Bangkok, and others must become the distributing centers under the Co-Prosperity Sphere program. They served as financial centers attending to the problems of price, storage, insurance, and other economic questions in the past, and they must do so in the future. However, they must, as leaders of the Co-Prosperity movement, now consider the welfare of Greater East Asia as a whole, in disposing of their business.

Thailand has been planning a reorganization of its economic set-up for years with the object of destroying the powerful monopolies built up by the Chinese merchants. The weapon of the Government is controlled economy, and this has already enabled it to buy out a third of the rice cleaning mills in Bangkok. Thailand has entrusted the operation of these mills to recently established national policy corporations. She has also established co-operative purchasing associations in the outlying districts.

Reforms in the existing collection and distribution organizations are

(Continued on Page 5)

The Volcano Erupts



WINGS OF THE NAVY
By COMMANDER NOBUO ABE

Doing the Impossible

Chapter V

As everyone knows a seaplane carries a huge float or pontoons instead of the regular landing gear. This not only adds weight to the craft but makes it clumsy in aerial combats. Thus, the seaplane is usually used for scouting purposes.

Although the "geta" clad seaplane, as they are called by the Japanese, may be a nuisance, it must be remembered that their floats make it possible for them to make forced landings without having to depend upon its mother carrier or its seaplane base.

But here again, if the weather is acting up or if the float should be riddled with gunfire, the craft is as good as gone.

The Japanese "Naval Eagles," however, have aptly proved during the early stages of the China Affair that it can be used in aerial combats and long distance bombing raids if handled properly. They proved this when they carried out extensive raids on Nanking which is situated well over 300 kilometers up the Yangtze River.

Early on the morning of August 21, 1937, Lieutenant Norimori Nambu led six seaplanes on a reconnaissance flight over Shanghai when they were intercepted by six Northrop bomber-planes escorted by numerous Curtiss-Hawk and Boeing P-26 fighter planes.

As the enemy formation neared, Lieutenant Nambu and Private Torao Furukawa and a plane piloted by Privates Kiyoshi Yoshioka and Kiyoma Ishizuka roared at the enemy as it scattered in four directions dropping its bombs haphazardly on innocent Chinese civilians.

Heaven's Vengeance

Swift was heaven's vengeance as the "Naval Eagles" sent a barrage of machine-gun fire, shooting down two Northrop planes. The rest of the enemy squadron fled pell-mell toward Soochow.

The other four Japanese seaplanes, piloted by Privates Fujimura and Yamaguchi, Natsume and Taguchi, Yano and Matono and Yamamoto and Kamimura, were tagging far behind, not being able to keep up with their two leaders. Nevertheless, they had their hands full as they were engaged in a heated aerial dogfight with the Curtiss-Hawk and Boeing fighter-planes.

The planes piloted by Fujimura and Yamamoto were tangling with six Curtiss-Hawks, kicking smoke and fire at each other. The Japanese "Naval Eagles," clumsy as compared with the maneuverability of the enemy craft were superior fighters in the dexterous hands of the Japanese naval pilots as two additional enemy fighters were dashed to the ground as their desperate pilots bailed out in their parachutes.

Meanwhile, Private Yano was having a little air duel of his own as his gunner Private Matono, battling against odds, successfully bagged one highly-prized Boeing P-26 among the four Curtiss-Hawk and Boeing craft which had apparently thought the Japanese seaplane to be an easy prey.

Hotly pursuing another Boeing craft, the Japanese birdman downed

(Continued on Page 5)

JAPAN FIGHTING TO BRING ABOUT NATIONAL SOLIDARITY IN CHINA

Guiding Principle for Erection of New Order in East Asia Must Be Based on Oriental Morality

By RIHACHIRO BANZAI

Special to Japan Times and Advertiser and Contemporary Japan

Part II

Viewing the Anglo-American de trop ambitions in China with alarm, Japan came to the conclusion that it must strive to come to a concrete understanding with its neighbor for the purpose of safeguarding political and economic integrity of East Asia. The first opportunity for Japan came with the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5. Subsequently, when Japan submitted its "twenty-one demands" to China, not only the latter nation, but international Powers termed such a move as rank aggression. For the sake of truth it has to be admitted that the "twenty-one demands," which were presented to Yuan Shih-kai, were aggressive in character; but at the same time it has to be noted that Japan took such a drastic step to be merely at par with the Anglo-American aggressive designs on China. If the cumulative effect of the Anglo-American exploitation of China is compared to the Japanese "twenty-one demand" episode, it will be seen that the former was more aggressive than the latter.

The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who flamingly assailed the capitalist-imperialistic domination of East Asia by Western Powers, all along advocated the construction of a Greater East Asia for the benefit of the people inhabiting that region. Holding the Anglo-Saxon exploitation of China as object lesson, he urged the Asiatic people to cultivate the spirit of "greater Asianism." But his advocacy not only failed to evoke a tangible response from the Chinese intelligentsia, but also from the Japanese people, who were then still under the lure of Anglo-Saxon liberalism and commercialism. But certain far-sighted groups in China and Japan from that time onward became convinced that the construction of a Greater East Asia was dependent on the liquidation of the Anglo-Saxon influence—a conviction which is now bearing fruit under the impact of the Pacific war.

Monarchial Movement

As a result of the commotion created by the Japanese submission of the "twenty-one demands," the British political machinery in China became extremely active to sow additional discords in East Asia. What prompted Yuan Shih-kai to start a monarchial movement is still shrouded in mystery. Certain circles have accused Japan of instigating the movement, while sober critics have attributed it to the personal ambition of Yuan Shih-kai. The writer, who was one of the advisers of Yuan Shih-kai at that time, is convinced that it was instigated by Britain. It was Sir John Jordan, then British Minister in Peking, who urged Yuan Shih-kai to set up a monarchy by mounting the throne himself. Through this undercover means he wanted to plunge China into a new turmoil, so that Britain could come forward as a mediator with the object of making the continent a British dependency, both politically and economically.

On the eve of the formal start of the monarchial movement, the writer saw Yuan Shih-kai's eldest son, Yuan Ke-ting, who was the crown prince designate, and advised him to the following effect from the standpoint of Oriental morality:

"I understand that British Minister Sir John Jordan has advised your father to undertake this monarchial movement. Personally, I have no objection to your father assuming the post of chief executive for life, since he wields a great power. But if your father becomes the Emperor of China with you as Crown Prince, I am afraid, such an action would be quite contrary to the concept of Oriental morality. Moreover, I feel that the establishment of a Yuan royal house in utter disregard of the new Republican Constitution of China would bring ruin to the Yuan family rather than prosperity. I further understand that your father and other members of your family are attaching great importance to the advice of Sir John Jordan. I admit that Sir John is well versed in Chinese affairs, but it must be remembered that he was not born or bred in an atmosphere surcharged with Oriental morality. Therefore, he cannot be expected to understand the true significance of royalty from the Oriental viewpoint. It would be better to drop the movement."

After I had tendered my advice, Yuan Ke-ting got up from his seat and putting his hands on my shoulders said thoughtfully: "I understand you well. You are quite right." I do not know whether Yuan Ke-ting had transmitted my views to his father. Suffice it to say that while Japan took strong exception to the monarchial plot, the Chinese nationalists under the leadership of Dr. Sun Yat-sen voiced energetic protests against the unconstitutional maneuver, with the consequence that Yuan Shih-kai's dream to become the Emperor of China ended in a miserable failure. The interesting fact is that Yuan Shih-kai's faux pas was condoned by a number of influential Chinese sections which regarded the British intrigue as an act of benevolence. Had Yuan Shih-kai succeeded to establish his monarchial rule, there is no reason to doubt that the fate of China would have been somewhat like that of India.

Is Powerless

Although Yuan Shih-kai called himself for the time being the Emperor Hungkien, in reality, however, he found himself powerless to impose his will on the Chinese nationalists, who became the de facto ruler of the country. He failed, firstly because he disregarded the Oriental conception of morality, and secondly because he underrated the potency of Chinese nationalism then prevailing. Yuan Shih-kai's imperial ambition can be understood, but the British policy of inciting him to make a false move was something not only unjust, but more than illegal.